

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 208.—Vol. IX.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1839.

[PRICE 6D.]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, at the Merchants' Hall, Bristol, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Eleven o'clock. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

FREDERICK RICKETTS, Chairman.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, the 17th of August, and not be re-opened until after the said half-yearly meeting, on the 27th.
By Clause 137 of the Act of Parliament, no proprietor is allowed to vote at a public meeting with respect to shares in arrears.
By order of the Directors,
J. B. BADHAM, Secretary.

Bristol and Exeter Railway Office, 30, Broad-street, Bristol, Aug. 7.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be held, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, in the company's office here, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Two o'clock. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th inst. till after the meeting. Proxies must be transmitted to, and received by the secretary, two days at least before the holding of the meeting (section 137), otherwise they will not give a right to vote at the meeting. Blank forms of proxy may be had on application at this office. In terms of section 136 no proprietor of any share on which any call shall be due will be entitled to vote in respect of the said share.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN LEADBETTER, Chairman.

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Office, 7, North Queen-street, Glasgow, August 12.

HAYLE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Hayle Railway Company will be held at the offices of the company, Rectory House, London-wall, London, on Friday, the 6th day of September next, at One o'clock precisely, to elect a director in the room of Thomas Teague, Esq., deceased, and on the general business of the company.
By order of the board of directors,
R. H. PIKE, Clerk of the company.

August 14

SHEFFIELD, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, & MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Company, will be held on Wednesday, the 29th day of August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Town Hall, Sheffield, in the county of York.—Dated this 24th day of July.
WHARNCLOUGH, Chairman.
W. S. SIDGEMORE, Deputy Chairman.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

15, Piccadilly, Manchester.

BAHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bahia Steam Navigation Company will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Saturday, the 21st current, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a report from the provisional committee.
By order of the board of directors,
G. H. HEPPEL, Sec.

Lombard-street-chambers, August 16.

CALLS.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—FOURTH CALL OF FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the board of directors, passed in terms of the Act of Incorporation, the proprietors of shares in this company are hereby required to pay a further instalment of £5 per share (making £20 per share paid-up), on or before Wednesday, the 6th day of September next, to any of the undermentioned bankers:—Glasgow—The Glasgow Union Banking Company. Edinburgh—The National Bank of Scotland, and the Western Bank of Scotland. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Manchester—Messrs. William Jones, Lloyd, and Co. London—Messrs. Glyn and Co.
Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum will be charged on all such sums as remain unpaid after the day above appointed.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN LEADBETTER, Chairman.

Head Office, 7, North Queen-street, Glasgow, August 16.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

SECOND CALL OF EIGHT POUNDS PER SHARE ON £32 SHARES.—The court of proprietors at the General Half-yearly Meeting, held this day, having declared a dividend of £3 10s. per share on the £100 shares, and 17s. 6d. on the £25 shares; and on the same day the board of directors having passed resolutions to the following effect:—
First.—That the dividend should be payable on the 1st September.
Second.—That a call should be made on the £32 shares of £8 per share (in addition to the £24 deposited) to be payable on or before the 23d inst.
Third.—That the dividend should be credited to proprietors (not having paid up their shares in full) in part payment of the call. The proprietors who have paid up their calls to be paid their dividend on the 1st September.

Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, proprietors of £32 shares of this company are required to pay on or before the 23d inst. the sum of £8 on each of such shares (subject to deduction of their respective dividends as above) to any one of the undermentioned bankers, who are instructed to charge interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the amount of calls which may remain unpaid after that day:—
London—Messrs. Glyn and Co., 67, Lombard-street, or at the office of the railway company, Euston station.
Birmingham—Messrs. J. L. Mottillet and Son, or the Birmingham Banking Company.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
Manchester—Messrs. B. Heywood and Co., or the Bank of Manchester.

By order,
G. C. GLYN, Chairman.
R. CREED, Secretary.

Euston Station, August 2.

Note.—The certificates of the £32 shares, under the company's seal, will be ready for delivery on and after the 23d inst.

GREAT WHEAT CHARLOTTE MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a Special General Meeting of the shareholders of this Association, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share was this day made upon the shares of this Association, payable on the 26th inst. The directors, therefore, hereby give notice, that all shares upon which the said call shall not be paid within fourteen days' from the above date, become absolutely forfeited. The payment to be made at Mr. Carr's office, 16, Laurence Pountney-hill, and the scrip left at the same time for the endorsement thereon.
Laurence Pountney-hill, August 12.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The directors beg hereby to remind the shareholders, that the fourteen days' grace for payment of the Sixth Instalment of Five Shillings per share, due the 12th inst., and payable at Messrs. Barnett, Hounes, and Co., 62, Lombard-street, will expire on Monday, the 20th inst.
11, Great St. Helen's, August 13.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given, that a further CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share has been this day made, payable on or before the 10th of August next, at Messrs. Vere, Eggar, Baskerville, and Co., Lombard-street.
By order of the Board,
ROWLAND NICHOLSON, Sec.

21, Threadneedle-street, July 29.

DIVIDENDS.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.—The directors hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND of ONE POUND per share will be paid at the office of the company, on Thursday, the 25th August, and the following Tuesday, between the hours of Twelve and Three o'clock.—Scrip certificates to be left on the previous Tuesdays.
New Broad-street, August 5.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE.

FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonials to the usefulness with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the Kingdom, they solicit the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.:—
"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the PATENTERS, RICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Cambridge, Cornwall.

WANTED, an experienced MINE-AGENT, capable of superintending the operations of an extensive Copper Mining Establishment in South America. Satisfactory testimonials as to character and abilities will be required. Address, post paid, to "A. A." care of Messrs. Thomas and Sons, No. 20, Cornhill, London.

WANTED, a Gentleman fully qualified to take the MANAGEMENT of IRON-WORKS in one of the best ANTHRACITE districts in South Wales—he will be expected to invest £2000 in the concern. Apply, personally, or by letter (post paid) to "A. B." Post office, Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.

TO MINERS.—WANTED, a thoroughly-experienced Person, to take charge of a RAILWAY TUNNEL, where the stratum is of the very worst description of whin rock. Salary—Fifty shillings per week. The whole of the individual's time to be devoted to the work. Apply by letter (postage paid) to "Box A. 45," Post-office, Liverpool. None need apply who are not of sober habits. Testimonials from former employers will be required.
Liverpool, July 26.

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, a RESIDENT ENGINEER.

The directors of the LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY receive applications from any person competent to superintend and direct the repairs of the permanent way, locomotive and fixed engines, and other details of business, connected with the daily working of the line.

The applicant must have passed from five to seven years in the service of a civil engineer of eminence, and practical experience in the construction of railways, and must also have personally superintended the construction of a portion of a line of railway, and must not be less than twenty-seven, nor more than thirty-five years of age. He must produce such testimonials of his competence as the directors may approve, and give security if required.
Applications by letter only, post paid, will be received until the 25th inst.
No. 1, Bank-buildings, August 2. **R. S. YOUNG**, Sec.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

IN THE VICE-WARDEN'S COURT.

PURSUANT to the several Decrees, made in the causes of Avery v. Abbot, and Tweedy and others v. same, the creditors of the defendant in respect of Trevelyan Mines, in the parish of St. Columb Major, within the county of Cornwall, are, on or before the 23rd day of August next, to come in and prove their debts before the registrar of the said court, at his office, in Truro, or in default thereof, they will be PEREMPTORILY excluded the benefit of the said decrees.
SYMONS AND LUXMOORE, Wadbridge, and Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.
Dated the 25th day of July, 1839.

TYDDIN-Y-BRYDDELL LEAD MINES, near Aberdovey.

Morionethshire, North Wales, TO BE LET.—These Mines have been formerly worked to great profit, are well worth the attention of any Mining Company. Upon the death of the late proprietor the estate was thrown into Chancery, and the works were stopped; and it is only lately that, after having been locked up for a great many years, the property was brought into the market, and purchased by the present owner, under a decree of the court. There are five lodes or veins running very near each other; and many branches or strings of ore are to be seen at present, varying from three to eight inches. A level may be made to cut the lodes at a very small expense, the ground being generally soft. The Mines are only three miles distant from the commodious town and harbour of Aberdovey; to which there is a turnpike road, passing by the Mines within a few hundred yards. From these and other circumstances, too numerous here to mention, it may be confidently stated that the above Mines may be worked as cheap as any in the Principality, and are well deserving the attention of Mining Capitalists.

Particulars may be obtained, on application (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Jones and Blackland, solicitors, 7, Crosby square, London; Messrs. John and Hugh Hughes, solicitors, Aberystwyth; Mr. William Hughes, solicitor, Machynlleth; Capt. John Reynolds, Machynlleth; or to the owner, Mr. David Lewis, merchant, Aberystwyth.—Dated, August 2.

COLLIERIES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.—TO BE LET.

The principal and most northern STONE COAL veins in the "South Wales Mineral Basin," ranging under about ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE VALE OF G. ANDREATH, adjoining the KIDWELLY AND PEMBRY CANAL, and only a few miles distant from either HARBOUR.

This coal-field contains all the BEST VEINS OF STONE COAL (of various thicknesses, from two to nine feet), some of which may be drained by level.

THE COAL has been partially worked, and PROVED to be of the FINEST QUALITY. The local advantages of this taking would enable the proprietor, with a capital of less than £5000, to start a STONE COAL or ANTHRACITE at KIDWELLY or PEMBRY, at a CHEAPER rate than from any other of the collieries opened in the same valley.

The rents and royalties will be moderate.

ALSO TO BE LET.

All the veins of BITUMINOUS COAL, lying under about THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, in a rag fence, in the parish of PEMBRY, near LLANELLY, very easily situated for shipment at the PEMBRY NEW HARBOUR or BURRY PORT, in which a short railway could be made.

One of these veins (FOUR FEET THICK) has been worked under the adjacent lands, and, having a good stone road, produces a great quantity of coal, at a very cheap rate of working.

This, with the other advantages of the situation, with reference to the short distance from BURRY PORT, and the small capital required to open the colliery, would render an extensive trade certain.

For particulars, and a view of the premises, apply, post paid, to H. Jones, Esq., solicitor, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, where maps of the properties may be seen. Llanelli, August 5.

COAL AND IRONSTONE at BENTLEY, near WALSALL.

TO BE LET, on lease, in one or more lots, ALL THE MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE lying under the northern part of the Bentley Estate, consisting of three excellent SEAMS OF COAL known as the Three-foot, the Five-foot, and the Bottom Coal, together with the IRONSTONE MINES (distinguished as the Black Gubbin, Black-band, New White Stone, Best Gubbin, Blue Flax, and the Diamond Mines). This part of the Bentley Estate contains about 150 acres, and is particularly eligible for the erection of extensive Iron Works, the strata lying nearly horizontal, and the deepest part of the colliery not exceeding 140 yards in surface. The Wyrley and Essington Canal runs through the centre of the property, and the Aston branch of the Birmingham Canal is within about 70 yards, to which there is access by a railway, which will also connect with the Limestone Works in the adjoining part of the Estate.

Any of the mines may be seen in work by application to Mr. George, or Mr. Jas. George, at the Bentley Iron Works, who will also show the property. For further information, application may be made to Harvey Wyatt, Esq., Acton-Bell, near Stafford; or to Mr. Silverwood, Somersham, near Aylesbury, Derbyshire.

CURRENT-GOING COLLIERIES IN SOUTH DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASES of all these extensive and valuable coal mines, called WOODHOUSE CLOSE and ETHELVEY GRANGE COLLIERIES, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, in the county of Durham, containing two excellent seams of first-rate quality, and comprising a level, and very compact royalty, exceeding one thousand acres of newwrought coal, situated in the centre of the great Auckland coal-field, and bounded by the Black Boy or Toss Walleden, the Adeline, the St. Helen's Toss, and the old Ethelvey collieries. These mines have been won by a powerful pumping engine, and are partially employed, in consequence of the strata lying in a great measure drained. The colliery is well stocked with machinery for drawing and preparing the coals, horses above and underground, chadron waggons, workmen's shops and houses, railways, fully and tramways, and every other description of stock and materials for a large undertaking. The produce of these collieries is conveyed to the ports of shipment by a junction branch to the public line, and whilst the local, marine, and general prosperity of the port of Stockton is rapidly increasing, and official returns exhibit the transactions from that port, both as regards foreign and home export in the article of coal to be already of considerable magnitude, and of rapid continuous increase; the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, now forming, presents increased facilities. The Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway, now also in course of formation, passes over the centre of the royalty, on the line of which an additional coal may be sunk at small expense. The colliery being in current going operation, and the royalty extensive, the powers of production may be increased to a very considerable extent. This valuable tract of coal may be confidently recommended to the capitalist or a company as a sure and safe investment, free from all speculative risk—the mines being now equipped with every modern and improved machinery, for gas works, and for steam navigation, for all of which the respective produce has been sold extensively. The home trade at the depths of Darlington, Croft, Yarm, Stockton, and other ports of the Stockton and Darlington and Clarence Railways, and the sales at the pit to carts, with the increasing demand for coal for home use and exportation, forms a valuable adjunct to the colliery, to which the opening of the Great North of England Railway to the city of York must be of important benefit, by extending the demand in Yorkshire. The mines being at present in profitable operation, an immediate advantage would arise to the purchaser.

Plans of the properties may be seen at the offices of George Johnson, Esq., Widdington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of W. C. Newby, Esq., Stockton-on-Tees, from whom further information may be obtained.

LONDON ZINK WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS.

Wentworth, City-road.—Manufacture Sheet Zinc, Zinc Nails and Trucks, Flashed Plates, of assorted sizes, for Zincography and Lead-Plates, and Patent Zinc Straps or Banding, all of the VERY BEST QUALITY, will be promptly supplied to Dealers and Consumers, on application to
JOHN BALL and Co.,
11, Finsbury-mews.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY HOTEL COMPANY.—The WESTERN or VICTORIA HOTEL, under the management of Mr. Bacon, late of the Athenaeum Club House, as superintendant, will be OPENED to the public on Monday, the 28th of September. The charges of every description, attendance included, will be at fixed prices, of which printed particulars will be exhibited at the Hotel.
August 12. By order, **R. CREED**, Secretary.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.—

CONTRACTS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE PERMANENT WAY.

Notice is hereby given, that the directors of the London and Blackwall Railway Company will be ready, on the 27th inst., to receive TENDERS for the following MATERIALS, required for the completion of the Permanent Way:—
WROUGHT-IRON RAILS—about 700 tons.
CAST-IRON CHAIRS—about 250 tons.
WOODEN SLEEPERS—13,000 in number, nine feet in length.
GRAVEL.—Clean river or pit gravel, to be delivered along the line of railway in such quantities, and at such place as the engineers may direct. Parties may tender to supply the whole, or any portion of the gravel.

Models of the rails and chairs, and particulars regarding the dimensions and quality of the sleepers, may be seen at the office of the company's engineers, No. 33, Great George-street, Westminster.
Officers, 62, Moorgate-street, August 10. **J. WARMINGTON**, Secretary.

BRITISH COLONIAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY.

Office, 13, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, London.
Capital £1,000,000, in 25,000 shares of £40 each.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Sir R. WILMOT HORTON, Bart., Chairman.
The Right Hon. THOMAS F. COURTENAY, Deputy Chairman.
Sir William de Bathe, Bart.
Robert John Buxton, Esq.
Sir Herbert Compton.
Emanuel Cooper, Esq.
William Cory, Esq.
Andrew Tucker Follett, Esq.
Colonel Sir William Gossett.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London.
Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Esq.

This company, in addition to other sources of profit, is established for the purpose of supplying Capital to the Australasian Colonies, where from 10 to 15 per cent. can be obtained on undoubted securities.

Prospectuses may be had at No. 13, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, London, and at most of the principal Joint-Stock Banks and their Branches in London, and throughout the country, where deposits of £1 per share will be received from parties desirous of becoming shareholders.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

PATENT METALLIC ZINC PAINT.

The several uses to which a perfect Metallic Paint may be applied as protecting iron and wood-work from corrosion, or the action of the atmosphere is so great, that an article, pure in itself, as that now submitted to the public, has long been considered a desideratum.

THE PATENT METALLIC ZINC PAINT is rendered in the form of an impalpable powder, adapted peculiarly to the protection of the substance covered thereon, while its price is one-third lower than that of White Lead, thus at once combining economy with the improved quality and advantages possessed by this article—forming an important consideration in its use and application, more particularly to Shipping, and to structures liable to injury from the action of salt water or atmospheric influence, being a complete Metallic Coating.

Measurements are now being taken for its adoption by Government and several Public Bodies, it having already been subjected to tests highly satisfactory to the Patentees. Indeed, did not the Paint possess the Metallic properties which render it so valuable, the reduction in its cost would alone insure its general use.

Further information may be had, on application, to Mr. HENRY KNOLLEN, at No. 37, New Broad-street, London; Mr. E. DEVLIN, Clyne-wood Metallurgical Works, near Swansea; or to Messrs. ARNOLD and SONS, 120, Chancery-lane (the Agents in London), to whom all orders should be forwarded.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

To Engineers, Railway Directors, Steam Boat Proprietors, Manufacturers, and others requiring Steam Power.

MESSRS. BUNNETT and CORPE respectfully solicit attention to their new PATENT CONCENTRIC STEAM-ENGINE, which, by its novel formation and arrangements, combine compactness of form, increase of power, speed, and economy in working, to an extent hitherto unobtainable. Descriptive plans and particulars, also cards to view the Engine in operation at their ENGINE and PATENT REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER WORKS, Deptford, may be obtained at their office, No. 26, Lombard-street, London.

Where also may be seen, specimens of Fairbank's Patent Platform WEIGHING MACHINES and WEIGHT-BRIDGES, for which they are appointed sole agents for London and its vicinity.

Published weekly, price Sixpence.

THE MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY.

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Forming a complete Record of the Proceedings of all Public Companies.

THE MINING JOURNAL is the only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of all Public Companies, Correspondence from the English and Foreign Mining Districts, Sales and Purchases of Ores, Prices of Metals and Materials, Prices of English and Foreign Funds, Shares in Mines, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Canals, &c., with Particulars of the Mining Industry, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., forming an invaluable record of every occurrence relating to MINES, RAILWAYS, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, &c.

The Advertisements inserted are confined to prospectuses of new companies, notices of meetings, calls, and dividends, sales of mineral property, or other matters intimately connected with the interests of the capitalist, and the proprietors of Joint-Stock Companies.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at Two o'clock every Saturday afternoon, at the office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, price Sixpence, and may be had of all booksellers and newsmen in town and country.

To which is now added (gratis), on the last Saturday in the month, as a Supplement,

THE MINING REVIEW.

A RECORD OF GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND METALLURGY.

Edited by HENRY KNOLLEN, F.G.S.

Containing, as heretofore, Original Papers, by eminent writers; Reviews of Scientific Works; Foreign Extracts; Proceedings of Scientific Bodies; together with a variety of Miscellaneous Scientific Intelligence.

THE MINING REVIEW is also published separately, in a wrapper, price Sixpence.

THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S MAGAZINE, Railway Journal, and Monthly Register of Practical Science.

No. 1, with an engraving on steel, will appear on the 1st of September, price One Shilling.

This Magazine will contain a great variety of information for the Engineer and Surveyor, consisting of original articles, communications, reviews, &c., and all matters of interest as they transcend which may be considered useful to other professions—the latter, which has been entirely neglected in all similar publications, will receive especial notice in this.

Communications (which are solicited) to be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at the office, No. 161, Fleet-street, where books for review and advertisements may be sent.

RAILWAY MAGAZINE, and COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

This Work, which has attained the greatest celebrity for the value of its articles, and its modern course in all cases it has advocated, will now be published weekly, price Sixpence, and go post free. The first Number will appear on the 17th August, consisting of twenty-four closely and handsomely printed pages.

It is intended to contain full and accurate reports of all railway and joint-stock meetings, accounts of new companies, banks, mines, quarries, steam, docks, times and fares of all railway trains throughout the kingdom, prices of stocks, shares, gold, silver, cotton, corn, wool, general merchandise, and scientific intelligence, &c., &c. Orders received by all news agents, and at the office, No. 3, and 1, Lion-court, Fleet-street, London. Agents for the paper, and for receiving advertisements, in Liverpool, Arsenal and Son, Post-office-place; Manchester, Lewis, Market-street; and Birmingham, Marshall and Co., 21, Union-street.

This day, No. 1, price Eightpence, stamped.

THE NEW SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY FAMILY NEWS.

PAPER.—Manufacturers, Merchants, Patentees, Engineers, Agriculturists, Railway Proprietors, and all who are interested in Scientific pursuits, should give immediate orders to their booksellers and newsmen for "THE INVENTOR'S ADVOCATE, AND PATENTEE'S RECORDER," a Weekly British and Foreign Magazine of Inventions, Discoveries, and the Fine Arts, price Eightpence stamped, circulating free by post. Communications are solicited. N.B. This paper contains also the leading features of a Library, Dramatic, and Pantomime Journal.

London: Published for the proprietors, by William Kidd, No. 7, Tottenham-court-road; or to whom orders, &c., for review, and advertisements, should be forwarded immediately.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT LIBEL CASE.

The following detailed report of the proceedings is extracted from the columns of the local press, for reasons assigned in our Notice to Correspondents.

CORNWALL ASSIZES—AUGUST 5.

THOMAS E. ENGLISH.—This cause, the expectation of which has excited so much interest throughout the county, and also among persons in other parts of the country connected with the mining interests, came on for hearing this morning; when the following gentlemen were sworn on the special jury:

Mr. James Perkins, merchant	William Hest, Esq.
Mr. Thomas Trevellick, ditto	Mr. Wm. Tapon, merchant
John Hay, Esq.	Mr. William Martin, ditto
Mr. William Davey, merchant	Mr. John Read, ditto
James Nicholas, Esq.	Mr. Edward Gask, ditto
Adam Thompson, Esq.	Mr. Simon Orchard, ditto

The counsel for the plaintiff were, Mr. Erle and Mr. Butt; attorney, Mr. Simmons, of Truro. Counsel for defendant, Mr. Serjeant Bompas, Mr. Crowder, and Mr. Hows; attorneys, Messrs. Aston and Wallis, of London, and Mr. Stokes, of Truro.

Mr. BUTT opened the pleadings. The declaration set forth that the plaintiff was, prior to the publication of the libel, engaged in the management of certain mines in this county, and that the defendant did maliciously publish a libel reflecting on the plaintiff's character respecting the management of those mines, and also reflecting on him in other respects. To this declaration, the defendant had pleaded four pleas; first, that he was not guilty; and the second, third, and fourth pleas, were justifications of parts of the libel, which defendant alleged to be true.

Mr. ERLE stated the case. He said that the libellous attack on Mr. Thomas related to an alleged mismanagement of certain mines, and imputed to him dishonesty in respect of money transactions. On the appearance of the article complained of in the *Mining Journal*, Mr. Thomas determined to seek redress and demand satisfaction; upon which Mr. English, the defendant, had taken the course of putting upon the record four pleas, three of which were in justification, going over a wide space of time, and referring to a great number of transactions of Mr. Thomas's. The first special plea referred to conduct in the management of mines in 1825-6; the second plea to the management of the British Silver Lead and Copper Company in 1835-6; and the third special plea gave a history of five mines, Kellewerris, Reeth Consols, Great Wheal Prosper, British Silver Lead and Copper, and West Treasavan; and it was added that the plaintiff made fraudulent attempts to obtain large sums of money, and appropriate them to his own use. He should not go into detail now, but should content himself with putting in the attack on the character of his client, to which Mr. English had now added several other charges on the record.

The *Mining Journal* of the 10th May was now put in, and the alleged libel read to the jury—of which the following is a copy:—

"Many months have elapsed since we first directed attention to the companies of which Mr. WILLIAM MILLETT THOMAS was the proprietor and self-constituted managing director—a gentleman whose reputation in 1826 would, we should have supposed, have induced the public to have asked some few questions ere they submitted so important a trust to his care in the year 1836. Having reported the proceedings of the several companies, so far as we possessed the means, and further, having given some few words of caution, we must confess that it is with feelings of surprise that we find the 'game' has been allowed to be so long played without inquiry and investigation; for, if it had been, a notice in our columns this day, that the scrip-holders in the Kellewerris Mine have only now determined upon adopting a course which should have been pursued many months since, if that public report be worthy of note.

"This company, however, is not a solitary instance, as will be collected from an enumeration of the titles of those other companies, which we can at the moment call to mind, as being the latest project of this gentleman—who, we believe, now as well known in Liverpool and Manchester, as (previously) in London and Cornwall. The companies are those of the West Treasavan, the Kellewerris, the Reeth Consols, the Great Wheal Prosper, and the British Silver Lead and Copper—the prospectuses and reports of which are rich in themselves in promises, and to which, we believe, have the operations of the several undertakings been confined.

"The purchase-money, or free shares, received by Mr. WILLIAM MILLETT THOMAS, is a subject on which we shall not advert, as it was the business of every subscriber to have possessed himself of the necessary information, and, in the absence of which it equally behooved him to have satisfied himself that the party in whom so much confidence was to be reposed, was one well deserving the trust. If from want of caution, or that he did not possess himself of this information, he must take the consequences; for, it requires but little remark from us on the necessity of the exercise of the greatest caution in mining pursuits, whether as listening to the reports and representations of interested parties, or the various statements which arise from prejudice or want of principle.

"Experience has usefully taught that lesson which we endeavoured to instil, by the frequent cautions which appeared in our columns, having reference to those particular companies, and others of a similar nature, formed but with the object of extracting from the pockets of the public the purchase-money, and finding places for the projectors—thus giving wealth to the needy adventurer, who in many cases was wanting as much in honesty and moral worth as in pecuniary resources.

"With reference to the instance now before us, the proceedings of the 'British Mining Association' of 1835, with which Mr. MILLETT THOMAS was connected, are generally known to those of our readers who were at the time interested in Cornish mines—an expenditure of some 40,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* (if our memory be correct), under the management and direction of Mr. W. M. THOMAS, having taken place on that occasion—engines erected before lodges were proved to exist, and a wasteful expenditure incurred, with fallacious reports as a justification.

"To proceed, however, to the subject more immediately before us, it may be observed that a like expenditure, if not much more considerable, has taken place within the past two or three years in the five undertakings to which we have made reference—the calls in 'Kellewerris' alone having amounted to 30,000*l.* (being divided into 12,000 shares), and this, he it observed, subject to the control, and under the management of three self-elected directors, for whose removal from office we believe there were no provisions in the rules or regulations of the company, the principal features in the prospectus being to empower the directors to make calls, and to apply the proceeds. That they both did the one and the other—whether to the satisfaction of the scrip-holders or otherwise we will not now inquire—is quite clear, and when it was found that no longer would calls be responded to, they obtained from the bankers sums to 'carry on' and thus we find, by the evidence of Mr. TAPON, the secretary of all these virtuous companies, that a debt had been incurred of some 2,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* on account of the Reeth Consols, 2,000*l.* for Wheal Prosper, 5,000*l.* for British Silver—but it is unnecessary to follow this out, or dwell on the impropriety (in the mildest form) of the conduct of those on whom devolves the management of the affairs of these companies.

"In the case of the Kellewerris, it is manifest that the scrip-holders are bestirring themselves, and that no longer will they allow themselves to be duped; in the Reeth Consols, the West Treasavan, and the Great Wheal Prosper, we believe that measures either have been, or are on the eve of being taken, whereby these concerns, which may be good in themselves, will be wrested from the present management, and placed in the hands of men whose standing in society, and the interest they hold in several undertakings, place them beyond suspicion. In the case of the British Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, we are glad to find that the Liverpool holders, who are, we believe, the principal depositors in these projects, have taken the direction into their own hands, and we trust that they will exercise a wise discrimination in the appointment of their agents; for, however good may be the intentions of directors in Liverpool, in the absence of mining knowledge and local information, it is easy for them to be deceived, and unwittingly become the means of deceiving others. We do not intend that our remarks should apply to any individual, but generally, knowing as we do from experience, the little dependence which is to be reposed on the representations of parties in Cornwall, whose object too frequently is that of obtaining money for themselves.

"In the instance of the British Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, we are glad to find that Mr. WILLIAM MILLETT THOMAS has retired; that the secretary has followed his worthy master's example, or, rather, we should say, discarded, and that the management is now in other hands. It is not that we complain, or draw the attention of our readers to individuals, that we are to be considered as detracting from the merits of the adventure—far from it. It is our province to uphold mining pursuits—to encourage the honest application of capital, as it is only such cases as these to which we are compelled on the present occasion to allude, which prevent the public from embarking in mines, and employing their capital in a legitimate source, where publicity characterizes the undertaking, and practical talent is rendered available. With reference to this latter company, the value of the shares, in 1837, was about 120,000*l.*—in 1838 the amount increased to 270,000*l.*—and up to the present time, being about four months, the value of the ore obtained in upwards of 400,000*l.*—thus showing a progressive increase, and illustrating our remarks, that the mine is not to be abandoned or set down as worthless, because the projector or director may be the one or both.

"We have not space to dilate upon the prospects of this company, which we have merely noticed as one of the five, but it is pleasing to find, that in the 'Change of Administration' which has taken place, a provision has been made that scrip should no longer be recognized, that the holder of an interest in the undertaking should register his name, and by such means be rendered responsible to the directors, to his co-proprietors, and to the public, thus affording another evidence of the correctness of those views which we expressed on the first formation of scrip companies.

"That an engine like the present must be productive of benefit, is too self-evident to require a remark, and that the confidence of the *Mining Journal* is thus proved, will, we trust, not admit of a doubt, while our object will ever be to expose charlatanism, to hold up to public reprobation and indignation the mining robber or mining jobber—for they are a synonymous terms—but above all to uphold and to maintain the interests of mining, as an object of the first importance, whether in relation to its connection with science, or as adding so vastly to our national wealth."

Mr. SERJEANT BOMPAS addressed the jury for the defendant. He learned friend had read what he called a libel, but had not thought fit to call attention to a single expression that could be considered to go beyond the fair criticism of a newspaper. The *Mining Journal* seemed to have been in existence four or five years, the object of its establishment being to promote the interests of mining, with a particular direction to this county; and there was no doubt that a *Journal*, well conducted in respect to a branch of industry so important to the country, but especially to this county, deserved the encouragement of all persons connected with the mining interest; and he would not move give his friend the benefit of the wide circulation which this statement had obtained. It was the object of this paper to support and encourage true honest speculation in the investment of capital in this county. It must be well known that there were periods at which individuals were excited to speculation without fair grounds, and which were conducted in a manner worthy the approbation of an honorable mind. The learned Serjeant then described

the speculative mania of 1825-6, and of 1835-6; and said it was quite clear that this paper referred to Mr. Thomas in both these periods. But he apprehended there could be no more sacred duty on the part of this *Journal*, than to warn people against running risks that might involve them in poverty and distress. He thought the article referred to was only a fair and candid criticism on those companies to which it referred. The learned Serjeant then proceeded to give a statement of the evidence he should adduce—as given in the subsequent part of this report—severely commenting on it as he went on, and also on the scrip system of mining as giving facilities to the reverse of a *bona fide* mode of proceeding. The learned Serjeant then went through portions of the alleged libel, asserting his opinion that the editor deserved the thanks of the county for the manner in which he had performed his duty to the mining interests, and for the caution contained in the article now complained of.

Philip Vyvyan Robinson, Esq., examined by Mr. CROWDER—Stated that he became purser of the 'British Silver Lead and Copper Mine' in January, 1836. After that, he received a prospectus from the secretary, Mr. Tribe, and saw Mr. Thomas frequently respecting the mine, as managing director. Frequently communicated with Mr. Tribe, as secretary. Witness subsequently learned from Mr. Thomas that he was projecting the Reeth Consols, and received a prospectus of that company at the office, 19, Austin Friars, London, where the business of the Silver Lead Company was latterly conducted. Mr. Tribe acted as secretary for Reeth Consols also. Mr. Thomas was aware that witness communicated with Tribe, as secretary. Witness was purser of the Reeth Consols. It was his duty to superintend the accounts kept by an accountant under him. All minor payments were made with money received from witness. The account was first kept for the Silver Lead Company at the Miner's Bank, in Truro, and for the Reeth Consols at the Western District Bank; where both accounts were afterwards kept. Witness never received any account from Mr. Thomas with regard to calls on the Reeth Mines, but was informed by him that he might anticipate calls from the Silver Lead Company. With respect to Reeth Consols, witness was always told by Mr. Thomas to expect a general meeting, but there was no general meeting till 1838. Mr. Thomas told witness generally that capital had been raised by deposits on the Reeth Consols. From that capital witness was to perform his duties as purser. Did not hear from Mr. Thomas who issued the prospectus of the Silver Lead Company; was informed that the deposits were to be 3*l.* a share. Witness received a prospectus with his name attached, and afterwards thanked Mr. Thomas personally for the appointment of purser. Mr. Thomas said he concluded witness had heard from the secretary, Tribe. Witness replied that he had; and that the communication was about bringing out the British Silver Leads. Mr. Thomas then stated to witness his duties as purser and cashier. All orders about money came through the secretary, to whom Mr. Thomas had referred him. Complaints began at the Miner's Bank in August, 1836; when witness saw Mr. Thomas, and told him he had overdrawn 320*l.* Witness then obtained from Mr. Thomas a bill on Sir John Lubbock's Bank for 500*l.*, which he deposited at the Miner's Bank, receiving cash for it. On the return of this bill, witness stated the circumstance to Mr. Tribe. Mr. Thomas told witness that his co-directors were Mr. Suter and Mr. Waller. Witness was positive that the word 'prospectus' was used by Mr. Thomas in his communications. His allusions to it were first, on witness's own name being on it; and next with reference to the raising of 25,000*l.* upon it.

A letter from Mr. Tribe to Mr. Robinson was here read, stating that nearly all the shares in the Silver Lead were taken, and that Captain E. Thomas had instructions to commence working. It also directed communications respecting the mine to be made to him, Tribe.

The prospectus, dated Jan. 1836, of the British Silver Lead was then read. Its capital was 120,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares—2*l.* deposit. Directors: W. M. Thomas, J. Waller, and E. Suter. It provided that all purchases should be paid for in ready money, to exempt shareholders from liability beyond the paid-up capital. The mines were described as upwards of 1000 fathoms in length, and 470 fathoms in breadth; the lodges being of the largest size and most productive character.

Examination resumed—Within a month after the affair of the bill for 500*l.*, witness went to London at the wish of Suter, and saw Tribe about it. It was discussed in the presence of Thomas, Suter, and Tribe. Orders were given by Mr. Thomas to try to place witness in credit at witness's own bankers, about 350*l.*; and it was said that Mr. Thomas had calculated on deposits that should have been lodged at Lubbock's, and had not been. Witness was desired to re-draw all the bills, nearly 600*l.*, and they would be paid. In November, 1836, witness attended a meeting of shareholders in Liverpool. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Tribe were there. A balance-sheet was asked for, but the secretary replied that in consequence of a disagreement between himself and the bankers in Cornwall, he was not able to supply it. An adjournment was then made to January, 1837, but at the adjourned meeting neither Thomas nor Tribe was present. There was a further adjournment to the 30th of April, when Mr. Thomas attended, but not Tribe. The accounts were submitted. 5000*l.* were due to the merchants and bankers; and a general dissatisfaction was expressed by the shareholders. Mr. Thomas made no explanation whatever. A resolution was carried that the five directors should retire. On this Thomas made no remark. It was stated that from 6000*l.* to 8000*l.* was due from Thomas's calls on 2000 shares. Four of the old directors were re-chosen, and Mr. John Hall in the place of Thomas. Tribe was also dismissed; and a resolution was carried that the company had been re-modelled, and a new deed signed. Witness had had no authority from the shareholders to overdraw the accounts.—The examination was now directed to Reeth Consols.—Witness got a prospectus of that mine from the office in London. Witness had obtained grants at Mr. Thomas's request, in consideration of his being employed as purser. Mr. Thomas told him he was to hold his situation on the same terms as in the Silver Lead; and that the shareholders were men of great respectability and capital. Mr. Thomas expressed his high opinion of the mines, which had been confirmed by impartial men.—[The prospectus was here read].—Witness acted as purser on that prospectus. The bank was the Western District Bank at Truro. Witness had money from London for the ready-money payments, and drew bills for others on the secretary by the directions of the secretary. Mr. Thomas was fully acquainted with the manner in which he acted. His first purchase was an engine for 1000*l.*, which he paid by a bill; and he informed Thomas when that bill was dishonoured. Other bills drawn early in the business remained unsatisfied for a long time. Witness had credit at the Western District Bank for his own cheques, but never enough to pay those bills. He informed Thomas of the amount of debts—latterly upwards of 4000*l.*. There was a little ore raised in the beginning, from the old workings. The produce to the present moment would not amount to 1000*l.*. Thomas had a salary of 21*l.* a month, which was paid to his wife at his request.

Cross-examined by Mr. ERLE—Was not aware that Mr. Thomas ever had any sets in Reeth Consols. Witness held those sets, and parted with them from time to time to the bankers, to raise money. The last witness saw of them was at the Western District Bank, in September, 1836. When witness had obtained the grants, he called a meeting of mine agents to make a report, and their names were to the reports in the prospectus. There was no machinery on the Reeth Consols. Witness knew nothing of the lodges or prospects in the silver-lead mines. It was in June, 1837, that great dissatisfaction was expressed that 3500*l.* should be due to the directors. The mines were then in debt. Witness received from the secretary 1950*l.* acceptances by merchants of Liverpool, at a very long date, which were afterwards dishonoured. Mr. Thomas gave his best attention to the mine. Witness knew nothing of Mr. Thomas's 1900*l.*. Considered that Thomas blended his private accounts in the bank with the accounts of the mine.

Re-examined by Mr. CROWDER—At the meeting in Liverpool, witness showed his letters to prove that Mr. Thomas had placed a sum of money of his own in the Western District Bank; and that witness was to draw money there for the Reeth, but was not to say for what mine it was. Witness paid nothing for the grants of Reeth but fees to the steward; except about 70*l.* for a sett assigned to Charles Hay. The cost of these grants altogether was about 320*l.*. Witness got about 3000*l.* on the sets placed in the bank. Mr. Thomas was the only person paid as managing director; the other directors had 100*l.* a year each. The dissatisfaction at the meeting in June, 1837, was that there should be a debt of 3500*l.*, and the works not advanced. That dissatisfaction was removed by a statement of Capt. Edward Thomas's, of what had been done at the mine, and its prospects.

Mr. Robert Gibbs Jackson, an accountant's clerk in Liverpool—The balance-sheet now produced was drawn up by witness, and signed by the plaintiff in witness's presence. It was framed from the purser's account current, the pass-book of the Phoenix Bank, Liverpool, Lubbock's pass-book, and the accounts current of the Miner's and Western District Banks at Truro. The left-hand side contains debts due to the British Silver Lead Company. Witness was present at the meeting on the 30th April, when that balance-sheet was presented. Plaintiff was present. Mr. Crosby, a director, was chairman. The account books now produced were in the hands of the chairman, and of Mr. Hall, a shareholder.—[Witness here produced a ledger].—There were several items in the balance-sheet which witness got from this ledger. There is an account in the ledger, in the name of Mr. W. M. Thomas, on the credit side of which is—'1830, January: for purchase of mines for the company, 5000*l.*' Witness then read down the other credits from August, 1836, to December, 1837, mostly cash entries, averaging about 400*l.* each; together with two bills, in February, 1837, on Mr. Howe and Mr. Lucas for 2000*l.*. On the debit side there was more than 10,000*l.* for calls on shares—a number of cash entries, of these 1000*l.* each, from February, 1836, to March, 1837—and about 3000*l.* returned bills. The balance due from Mr. Thomas was 12*l.* 7*d.*. Witness then produced 470 scrips, each for four shares, which he received at the office of the Silver Lead Company; also, some bills received from the same office.

Mr. John Blackburn, of Llandovery, a solicitor, and now secretary to the Reeth Consols—On the 20th of October last there was a committee appointed by the shareholders of Leeds, to obtain explanations of Mr. Thomas. Witness attended that committee as solicitor. He had previously prepared certain

questions, which he put to Mr. Thomas, and immediately after leaving the room he wrote down the answers. Those answers now proceeded to read—

Q. Did you and J. C. Musgrave enter into a plan with James Bateman, S. Paul, and W. Paul for establishing the North Consolidated Mining Company?—Yes.—Upon what terms were the mines taken?—One-fifth each.—Was any purchase-money paid; if not, explain the entry for it in the day-book?—No purchase-money was paid; the entry was for money paid me for discovering and bringing out the mines, but the mines wanting money, I paid it back again to Tribe or laid it out for the mines.—How many of the grants were paid for, to whom, and upon what trusts, and where are they?—Six; made to my agents; I hold them.—In what manner and by whom were the original directors appointed?—They were mentioned to me as highly influential, and I appointed them.—Under whose authority were the prospectuses issued?—Mine and the rest of the directors.—What number of shares have been sold; and have all the deposits on them been paid?—About 4200.—How many remain unsold?—I can't say; they are in the hands of Mr. Bullman.—Have you sold to Sir W. Curtis 2500 shares?—No; but I think it likely 2500 may be sold to a gentleman for whom he is trustee.—In whose possession are the unsold shares?—Tribe and Bullman's.—Who has received the money for the shares sold?—Generally Tribe; I received some, but it is all paid away.—How much have the directors expended in carrying on the workings?—About 12,000*l.* paid and to pay.—Which of them signed the scrips?—Myself, Musgrave, and Paul.—What profits have been made?—None.—What is the quantity of tin ore raised?—I cannot say.—Is it not a very insufficient quantity?—No; we have not got to the workings yet.—Is not the mine indebted to several persons, and how much?—About 4000*l.*—Who is responsible for the debts?—William Millett Thomas only.—Have not the regulations of the prospectus been violated by the directors?—They have been in some purchases; we found it necessary, as shares were not sold.—How many shares have you in the company; and have you paid deposits on them?—6000 shares; no deposits.—Have you not appropriated to yourself 6000 shares without paying any deposit thereon?—Yes; in part of 25,000*l.* due to me for bringing out the mines.

Here, said the witness, Mr. Ridsdale, one of the committee, interposed, and asked some questions of Mr. Thomas, of which, and the answers, he (witness) made notes.—Mr. Ridsdale asked—

What is the 25,000*l.* for?—For bringing out the mines.—Did the shareholders know of this?—No; it would have been more satisfactory if they had. In some of my more recent prospectuses I have named the sum I claimed; but not in this.—Upon this Mr. Ridsdale said, "This is a one-sided agreement." To which Mr. Thomas replied, smiling, "Yes, you may say so."

Then witness resumed his questions to Mr. Thomas:—

When was this done?—At the first.—Was it done with the approbation of Mr. Musgrave and the rest of the directors?—Yes.—Did Musgrave purchase 1000 shares?—Yes; he did originally.—Are any of the other directors shareholders?—Only Mr. Paul.—If they are not, how did they become directors?—It was understood that they would become shareholders; some did, and others did not.—Were they then duly qualified according to the prospectus?—I forgot the qualification. No, I think not; I discharged Musgrave, Suter, and Bateman—Wm. Paul is dead. His son is still a director and shareholder; but I don't know if he has paid for his shares.—I think not.—Is not the stock on hand greater than required for carrying on the workings?—No, I think not; perhaps it may be all the better for that.—Upon what authority have the payments been made to you and the other directors?—It was an arrangement among ourselves.—Who determined the amount of Tribe's salary?—I did it myself, and the directors.—Did you cut two lodges of tin as described in a letter to Mr. Tribe, of 25th June, 1837?—Yes, we have cut two or three lodges.—What is the tin worth a sack, when raised from the mine?—At present is 6*d.* a sack.—How many sacks were raised in March, 1836?—I can't say.—Were 1400 raised?—Perhaps 1000.—Have 10,000 shares been raised since Midsummer?—Oh, no.—Has a profit close upon 1000*l.* a month been made since this year?—No.

Mr. Thomas ceased to be a director on the 30th April this year. Witness did not think he mentioned Mr. Turner's name at that time. There had been several conversations, wherein the debt to Mr. Turner was mentioned; it was stated to be 4373*l.* 1*s.* Mr. Turner was director of the Western District Bank, and member for Truro. Part of it had been paid, and he secured the remainder.

By Mr. ERLE—1400*l.* was paid; and the rest secured by an instrument. The present directors are all gentlemen of Leeds and its neighbourhood. The mine is carrying on still.

Capt. Sampson Trevelthan, mine-agent, had known Mr. Thomas from 1836. In January or February 1836, witness applied to Lord Falmouth's steward about Great Wheal Prosper Mine, and got a verbal grant. Did a little there for about three months. In April 1836, Mr. Thomas asked him if he could get at that mine. Witness told him it was his already; and he could get a deed for it. Mr. Thomas inquired what he asked for it? Witness said 5000*l.*; on which Mr. Thomas observed he was astonished they should ask so paltry a sum; if they had asked 5000*l.*, they should have it. He told witness he should be managing captain. About six months afterwards, witness asked Mr. Thomas if he intended to charge anything for himself for purchase-money of Great Wheal Prosper. He said, "not a farthing." Witness seldom heard of any such charges in sets. After two or three months had elapsed, witness had 300 shares sent down in lieu of 5000*l.* out of the 5000*l.* promised for the mine. Witness never received anything but those 300 scrips. Mr. Thomas asked witness to get out a report of the mine and get as many agents as possible to sign it, and then, he should be able to bring out "a splendid prospectus." Witness sent a report, and Mr. Tribe sent him a prospectus. Witness saw one of those prospectuses in Mr. Thomas's hand afterwards. He said "it was a beauty—the best he ever saw."—[The prospectus was here read].—Witness was at the meeting in London, in September, 1837. Heard some questions about 5000*l.*. Witness did not then know of any debt to Mr. Turner. Was agent for Kellewerris Mine from October, 1835, when it was brought out. Witness, by Mr. Thomas's directions, sent a report from Kellewerris Mine to Mr. Tribe. Mr. Thomas always told witness that Mr. Tribe was secretary to all his mines. He said that he was going to bring out Kellewerris as "Kellewerris Consols," and that witness was to be managing agent.—Also that Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Hornblower were to have 1500*l.* each, and that there was a piece added to the sett for which he (Thomas) was going to charge 1500*l.*. There was a dividend at Kellewerris of 10 per cent. There were ore raised to the amount of from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.*.

Cross-examined.—Wheal Prosper was a promising mine at first. Never represented the ore to be worth 18*s.* a ton. It was worth about 7*d.* or 8*d.*. They had five tons there. Wheal Prosper was promising still. Could not tell about Kellewerris.

Mr. Ed. Collinson, of Carnarvon, was formerly in the service of Mr. Henry Lucas, share broker in Liverpool. Witness was introduced by Mr. Lucas to Mr. Thomas, who directed him to issue some prospectuses as to West Treasavan and Kellewerris, the only two mines that Lucas's office had brought out. Three months after, witness received the same directions about Great Wheal Prosper. Was present when Thomas and Lucas drew up the prospectuses of Treasavan and the Silver Lead. Had learned from Mr. Thomas that Kellewerris, West Treasavan, the Silver Lead, and Wheal Prosper belonged to him.

Mr. Henry Francis was an adventurer and agent in Great Wheal Prosper when Trevelthan had it. Heard Mr. Thomas tell Trevelthan he was not going to charge anything for Wheal Prosper purchase-money. He afterwards asked Mr. Thomas why he charged 5000*l.*, and did not put it on the prospectus? He said, it was not usual to put such things on a prospectus, but he always intended to have it. Witness asked Mr. Thomas why there was such a debt at Mr. Turner's bank as 2500*l.*? He said that at a meeting in London, he had, on the faith of Captain Trevelthan's reports, taken up about 4500 shares, but finding those reports were not true, he had transferred the money Mr. Turner had advanced him on those shares, to the credit of the mine. When the mine was brought out, Thomas said it was to be in 12,000 shares, but it was altered to 16,000 afterwards, because it would not supply the demand.—Cross-examined.—Shares in Great Consols sold for 1300*l.*; there were 100 shares, and the outlay on them had been 740*l.* each. Wheal Prosper was a very promising mine. They had raised about 2000*l.* worth, about twelve fathoms below the pit. It improved as they got lower. They had sold ore at nearly 10*s.*; and some between 5*s.* and 6*s.*.

Mr. Wm. Pipe, of Manchester, a shareholder in Great Wheal Prosper, attended a meeting in London, in September, 1837. Mr. Thomas acted as chairman. Tribe read the balance-sheet. The entry of 5000*l.* was the first item, and was called "purchase-money for Great Wheal Prosper Mine." Costs were also mentioned; and salaries, including one to the secretary of nearly 800*l.*. There was 223*l.* due to the directors, and stated to be owing from the adventurers. Witness stated to the meeting he was deputed by the Manchester shareholders, holding nearly 4000 shares, to watch proceedings; and asked for an explanation of the first item, adding that he was quite dissatisfied with the amount paid to the directors, as well as with the salaries and the London officers. He desired to see a receipt for the 5000*l.*; and Mr. Thomas said he might see it after the meeting broke up. Mr. Thomas said he had himself 250*l.* a year, as managing director—a paltry sum, not worth his notice; but it would be a question whether he should not reduce the salary of his secretary. There were about 4000 shares on hand; and Mr. Thomas said was there any shareholder so fool-hardy as to take them at par? to which there was no reply. Thomas added that if some one would propose that he should take them, he would be that fool-hardy man—that then there would be no call for the present, and perhaps none at all.—Witness went to the office, 19, Austin Friars, to see the receipt which Tribe was to show him; but there was none shown to him. There was no receipt.—Witness afterwards came into Cornwall; and after sending to Lord Falmouth's steward twenty guineas for the stamp, and the usual fees which had never been paid, he obtained the sett now in his possession. On the 5th September, 1838, there was another meeting. Mr. Thomas called on witness a few days before. Witness told him the Manchester resolutions were very sweeping; and that they intended to brush off the present directors. After some further conversation, witness said that in Manchester they considered that he (Thomas) had robbed them of the 5000*l.*; and therefore they could not continue him. Mr. Thomas replied, it was always understood he should have that sum for the sett. This witness denied, and added that he (Thomas) had made fictitious dividends at Kellewerris for the purpose of obtaining future calls. Thomas replied, "Oh! let those who don't like dividends return me their money. What will they say if I pay them five or six?" Witness said, "That is not the way we do business in Manchester, if we are doing it honestly."

Witness urged him to attend the meeting, and state his own case. He said, he could not; he was going into Cornwall to pay his mines; he added that Captain Edward Thomas would attend for him. But neither of them did attend.—Cross-examined.—Did not know the captain's salary, nor his duties, when he objected to all the salaries. He chiefly objected to the management of the mine.

Mr. Isaac Latimer, reporter for the *West Briton* newspaper, was present, when Mr. Tribe was examined in the Stannary Court, and took notes of what he said. Had compared a proof of the paper with his notes, very minutely, prior to publication, and had no doubt that published report was a correct one. This examination of Tribe took place on Tuesday, the 30th of April last.

Mr. ELLIS objected to receive this evidence of what Tribe had said as it was not yet proved that he had been examined. On this

Mr. Henry Sewell Stokes was sworn, and produced the original Decree in the Stannary Court in the case of "Ferris v. Thomas and others," in which Tribe was examined.—The Decree was read, as was also the report in the *West Briton* of Tribe's evidence.

Mr. William Trevelyan, mine broker at Redruth, in 1835, had a conversation with Mr. Thomas, in London, about Kellewerris, West Trevelyan, and Wheal Prosper. Mr. Thomas said he had brought out the two first, and asked witness's opinion of Wheal Prosper. Witness spoke favourably of it. Mr. Thomas also gave witness a prospectus of West Trevelyan, and told him it was got up entirely by himself. He then showed witness reports of the mine by James Thomas and other agents.—[The report, which was highly favourable, was then read.]—In 1835, Mr. Thomas was working Gonnolly Downs and Lemia, in Gwinnear. In 1834 witness had a conversation with him, when Mr. Thomas said he had been deceived with regard to those mines. They were called the "British United Mines." The loss on them was considerably above 50,000*l*. Thomas told witness he was the only manager of them, and had set them on. Plaintiff lived in 1835 at Killow, near Truro, and made a highly respectable appearance. Witness first saw him again in London in 1834, the year in which the mad career of mining began. There was a similar excitement in 1824. There was a complete disaster in all Thomas's mines about 1826. Witness believes that Thomas told him there never was a lode at Trevelyan, but that there were "squats," or bunches of native copper, in the country.

Cross-examined.—Never heard of a lode in Gonnolly Downs. Had frequently seen "squats of ore" on good lodes. Mr. Thomas told witness that the copper found by him was very good. Some of it was three or four feet over. Believes Thomas had something to do with the Carn Brea Mines, previous to the present working. It was then one of the "British United Mines." Dolcoath was in a very good district. Trevelyan was selling for 150*l*. a share. Among agents who had signed reports for Mr. Thomas, there were three or four whom witness should rely upon.

By Mr. ROWE.—Carn Brea was called Wheal Fanny when belonging to the "British United." She was not a good mine in 1826. What they are doing now is further east.

Edmund Turner, Esq., director of the Western District Bank at Truro—Witness received from Mr. Thomas scrips of the Silver Lead Mine, and, by his directions, gave them up to the Phoenix Bank, Liverpool. He could find the date; but he must refer to his books, as he had been absent six months on his parliamentary duties.—[Mr. Turner then fetched some papers].—It was on the 13th of September, 1838. It was arranged between Mr. Thomas and the Phoenix Bank, that the money should be paid to witness on his private account. Witness had those scrips in his possession but a very few months. They were 1800*l*. Witness had no book in which he kept the numbers, but should have the means of answering any question on that point.

By Mr. ELLIS.—The paper he was going to refer to was lodged with him not with those shares only, but with a great number of others.—[Mr. Turner here examined a parcel of papers, and also a large chest of documents brought into Court].—He then said he had no means of telling what the numbers were.

By Mr. SERJEANT BOMPAS.—Believed the document must have been lost when the scrips were given up. Had no recollection of having given it up. Was examined at the Stannary Court, and produced scrip, but not that now produced. Did not produce the document there.—[Scrips were handed to Mr. Turner, which he examined].—"I see no mark here. I certainly have never seen the hand-writing that is here now in my possession."—[This writing we understood to be a subsequent call on the scrips].—"It is impossible for me to say that I ever possessed those scrips. I should say I did not look over the scrips and examine them. I sent them away, I think by the mail coach. I, in no respect, know about the numbers. I do not know what is become of the document; but this I say, I think myself bound in honour if I find it, however great the inconvenience may be to me, to produce it to-morrow, and I shall make diligent search for it. I have no book in which I entered those deposits as securities, because those securities were in a separate chest distinct from all others."—[Mr. Serjeant Bompas handed the scrips again, pointing out some pencil marks].—Mr. Turner said, this is not my hand-writing nor Mr. Ferris's; I have no knowledge whatever whose it is.

The Court adjourned at eight o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

Mr. John Clitstone Musgrave, was a shareholder and director in Kellewerris, in 1835. Had communicated with Thomas from time to time, and with Tribe, the secretary, by order of Thomas, who told witness that Tribe was appointed by himself; and that he had also appointed the directors. It was not until the meeting in October, 1837, that witness heard Thomas say he was to be paid for the mine. The purchase-money charged was 4500*l*. Before that meeting, a dividend of 10 per cent. had been paid. Mr. Thomas assured witness there was a great quantity of tin; but they had not stamps powerful enough to prepare it for market. He stated that he should buy it, and declare a dividend of 10 per cent.; which he said, would get off the Reeth shares. Upon this, witness, who was a director of Reeth, acceded to it. The dividend was paid in London by the secretary. Witness had been underground in the mine, but not about the time when the dividend was declared. Witness was appointed director in the Reeth and Wheal Prosper by Thomas; but was only a shareholder in West Trevelyan. Witness went underground when Thomas was there, to see the "wonderful discovery" of which Thomas had told him. It was certainly very extraordinary tin, and several miners were astonished at it; but it proved to be only a bunch. Witness had paid 1*l*. deposit, and 10*l*. the first call on Kellewerris, and the same in West Trevelyan.—Cross-examined.—Witness sold some shares in West Trevelyan, at 1*l*. premium. Could not recollect how many. Witness did not get 100*l*. on Kellewerris, on his own account. Would swear he never offered to keep back his evidence if Mr. Thomas would pay him 300*l*. Heard Mr. Thomas say at the Kellewerris meeting that he had added a piece of ground, and had put on additional purchase-money. Never heard him offer to take that piece of ground himself at 300*l*. Could not recollect how much he got for Kellewerris shares. He might have made thousands if he had chosen, when the shares were at a premium; but that was not his object when he had to do with the mines.—Re-examined.—The shares were higher before the dividend than after. About ten months after they were out, they were at the highest; but afterwards fell considerably. Witness thought they must have been low when he talked to Thomas about the dividend. Most of witness's shares were sold before the dividend.

Mr. William Raby was being agent in Kellewerris Mine from September, 1835, to the present time. Was there the first setting-off, under Mr. Thomas. Mr. Buckingham was there also. Thomas said he had bought the mine of Buckingham and Hornblower for 3000*l*.; and, at another time, that he had added a piece to the sett, for which he should take 1500*l*. At the meeting in London, in September, 1837, there was a dispute about the dividend. Mr. Thomas was asked if there was anything to warrant that dividend. (It was 1800*l*.; being 10 per cent.) Mr. Thomas said "What will you do if you get six or eight more dividends?" but gave no answer as to what would warrant the dividend. There had not been returns to a third part of the amount. Mr. Thomas told witness to give him credit for the 1800*l*. and to debit him with the ore sold, till all was paid up. Witness did that. There was never above 1000*l*. worth of tin raised. The deposit was at the second meeting, in September, 1837; when Mr. Pipe objected to the purchase-money. Witness was at another meeting in London, in September, 1837, when Mr. Thomas said there were 4500 shares unappropriated in Great Wheal Prosper, and that from the report of Captain Trevelyan, he would take them all, and there would be no need of any further call.—Cross-examined.—The new ground appeared promising near the surface, and they got some ore out of it. It was as good as any other part of the mine; and it looks at present, the best part. Witness does not know that Mr. Thomas ever received anything from the 1800*l*. dividend.—Re-examined.—When he was told, the money was generally given to Mr. Buckingham, or the purser.

Mr. Francis Daniell, mine agent and proprietor, knew Mr. Thomas, first about 1812; and again in 1824-5; when the British Mining Company was going on. Thomas told him that he was the manager there. In 1824, witness sold him a steam-engine—he believed for Wheal Prosper, in Gwinnear. There were several mines in the "British United." South Treasury on Gonnolly Downs, Lemia, and others. Wheal Fanny and Trevelyan (now forming the Carn Brea sett) were not in the "British United." There was certainly no lode on Gonnolly Downs; native copper and copper pyrites were found in the fissures of the rock, without any lode. There was a steam-engine there.—If witness found copper on any place he might sink six or eight feet below the soil.—Witness once travelled from Truro to Looe, with Mr. Thomas and a gentleman of Staffordshire. Mr. Thomas said—"The note of Cornwall, intended me for putting my engine on South Treasury, and they say I am searching for a solid course of copper; but it is not so. I have not yet found a lode, but that I shall find a course of grey ore is very certain." This struck witness as very absurd; it was not the remark of a man who knew anything about mining. The putting up a steam-engine

without a lode was the most absurd thing witness ever saw. It was not a proper way of spending money. A mine, before erecting machinery, would have sunk costening pits. Witness never knew, but in that instance, of a steam-engine being erected before a lode was discovered.—Mr. Thomas, on the occasion referred to, also said that a shaft was sinking in the ground worth 10*l*. a-ton. The gentleman to whom this was addressed, asked why it was worth 10*l*. a-ton. Thomas said it was soap-rock. The gentleman replied that "It is not worth ten-pence per ton; it was at one period worth something, but since the opening of the clay-works in St. Stephens and St. Dennis it was of no use whatever." Witness never saw mineral veins where this soap-rock was. They find a very little of it in the lode itself sometimes. Mr. Thomas also said he had made a great discovery in Vor Consols, much richer than the Great Wheal Vor. Witness knew that was not so, and believed there was no discovery at all. Great Wheal Vor was then the richest mine in the county.—Thomas also mentioned discoveries in Lemia, of very fine courses of copper ore, and he appealed to witness, saying he had mines in the neighbourhood, and knew the fact. Witness said it was not the fact. There was an engine at Lemia. Witness had inspected Lemia, and found the veins so very small that he had advised his friends to have nothing to do with it. Witness was acquainted with Thomas's management of the British United Mines. The first of them, Wheal Treasury, was not conducted in a miner-like manner. Lemia was conducted as usual, without unnecessary expense, supposing a person would put an engine on such lodes. On Gonnolly Downs there was an engine, counting-house, and other erections; but there was nothing there to warrant such things.—Cross-examined.—Witness is now agent and shareholder in Wheal Susan and Tranter Consols. Mr. English is not a shareholder. Witness is not concerned in any mines with English, and never negotiated for any mine with him. Did not know that English was ever a bankrupt. Witness knew him first as secretary to an iron mine in Ireland, and also in Cornwall about five years since, when he had something to do with Carn Brea. Witness never heard that English was in prison in London. His office was 37, Broad-street; witness did not know that it was a mining office, but should think it was. The Journal office was in Gough-square. It was unamiable to follow any small vein. Witness should first ascertain the character of the vein, by opening the surface. Had known miners work on small veins in hopes of their becoming large; but had not known veins, after being small for many fathoms, become suddenly large. At Carn Brea there was a small vein in hard ground, but they had a very large vein in the bottom. The engine at Wheal Treasury was not, he believed, in a wooden frame. There was no adit in that country. Witness did not know that Mr. English ever took the benefit of the Insolvent Act.—Re-examined.—Believed that the engine-house at Gonnolly was of stone. The state of the mine would not warrant an engine-house, of wood, stone, or anything else.—By Mr. ELLIS.—In Fowey Consols, the veins are occasionally very small, but they are exceedingly numerous, and intersect each other, making large courses of ore.—By Mr. CROWDER.—The appearance was not at all like Lemia; where witness only saw one continuous vein, and that very small.

Mr. James Daniell, of the Adelphi, London, was, in 1835, clerk to the British United Mining Company. Plaintiff acted as manager of the mines. He then lived at Killow, and he carried on a correspondence for a long time with the office in town. Thomas came to London, from time to time, and saw the papers connected with the company and its expenditure. Heard from Mr. Thomas that certain parties had paid their calls, and others were in arrears. Witness saw shares issued. When Mr. Millington left the concern, witness became secretary, and continued till the winding up of the affairs in 1827 or 1828. The total outlay was upwards of 60,000*l*. In 1825 and 1826 the company was in a bad state. There was then a general meeting anticipated, and witness understood from Thomas that he was preparing reports. Complaints were made in 1825 by the directors of Thomas's mismanagement; and it was said that the speculation did not answer to the reports. A dividend was paid, but not from profits; it took place before the sale of the materials. The materials were sold to satisfy the Cornish creditors. In 1826 and 1827 witness heard from plaintiff that he was in embarrassed circumstances; and afterwards saw him in a spunging house. He was there at the suit of a Mr. Colebrook.

Cross-examined.—Thomas was not a director of the British United Mines. He was the general manager in Cornwall. Never saw Mr. English before the last day or two. Had had no conversation with him about his own concerns. Mr. James Thomas was acquainted with plaintiff when he was manager for the British United Mines. Heard him say that the expenses of that concern were 50,000*l*. or 60,000*l*. Plaintiff employed witness to look at some mines in 1825; but witness made no report to him. Made a report to Mr. Gray, engineer under Mr. Thomas, in 1835. Made no other report respecting Trevelyan. Witness did not receive instructions from Mr. Thomas, but from Mr. Gray, who made out the report, and witness signed it. Mr. Thomas never authorised witness to make out any report at all.

Cross-examined.—Knew some of the British United Mines. New Dolcoath was managed in a miner-like manner. Witness knew of no want of skill, nor of any extravagance.

Re-examined.—New Dolcoath was the only one of the mines he attended to. It was pretty extensive. It stopped with the real, in 1826 and 1827.

Mr. Joseph Vivian, manager of North and South Crocker, had been very familiar with mines from his boyhood. Knew Mr. Thomas, but never had anything to do with him. Was never directed by him to examine any mines. Knew West Trevelyan mine; but had never examined it for any one. Had been a toiler and had granted setts to Mr. Thomas east and west of the ground. Witness had never spoken to Thomas about any report. Never had any connection with him in any form in his life; and never should, he hoped.

Mr. J. C. Musgrave recalled.—Witness received a dividend from West Trevelyan, of 10 per cent., about the same time as the Kellewerris dividend was paid.

This closed the evidence.

Mr. ELLIS, for the plaintiff, replied in a very able speech, of which we regret to say we cannot possibly give more than a brief abstract. After some exceedingly caustic remarks on the defendant's conduct, first in the publication of the alleged libel, and next in the aggravation of that offence, by the attempted justification set forth in the pleas, the learned gentleman commented on the general character of the defendant's evidence, and then reviewed it in detail. He dwelt on what he deemed a cautious suppression of all documentary evidence, and on the putting forward, in its stead, the testimony of conversations extending over a wide space of time. He then adverted to the peculiar character of mining speculation, pointing out some of the principal mines in the county, whose treasures had opened unexpectedly, near to situations where fruitless trials had been making for years. These observations were made chiefly in justification of Mr. Thomas's conduct in his workings on Gonnolly. In conclusion the learned counsel trusted that the jury would see that the libel remained unjustified, and would give such damages as would teach Mr. English that he could not pursue such a course with impunity.

The learned JUDGE then summed up at considerable length, and with great care, first laying before the jury the distinction between libels of a public and of a private nature; and then in reference to the defendant's first plea, which was that he was not guilty, his lordship read portions of the article, which he need hardly tell the jury was in law and in fact a libel. Nor could there be any doubt of its application to the plaintiff, or of its bringing a serious charge against him in the use of the terms "mining robber and mining jobber." But the defendant had put in three other pleas. The first of these, being the second on the record, referred to the plaintiff's management of mines in 1826—in which it was said the expenditure amounted to 60,000*l*. and that the works were conducted in a wasteful and unamiable manner. There were two instances of expensive works on an unprofitable mine, and the jury would say if the plea was made out. Then there was a further allegation that the original prospectus and reports, drawn up by the plaintiff, were not borne out by the state of the mine and the result of the operations. His lordship here stated incidentally that the defendant, if he chose to justify a libel, was bound substantially to prove every material allegation in his plea; and they would have to say whether the allegation that the prospectus was drawn up with the cognizance and sanction of the plaintiff was made out; on which they had the evidence of Trevelyan and Daniell, that Thomas himself had stated that he brought out those mines, and was the only managing director; and Daniell stated that he was present when plaintiff was drawing up reports for that company. As to what those reports were, they had only the declaration of the directors that they did not correspond with the operations; to which complaint Thomas did not appear to have said anything.

The third plea related to the Silver Lead Mine. It was proved by Mr. Robinson that plaintiff projected that mine, and that Tribe was secretary. That there was a large outlay was also proved by Mr. Robinson, who was present at a meeting, Thomas being also present, at which it was broadly stated that the incomprehensions on the mine were awfully great. To have had debts to that amount, there must have been a considerable outlay. The next allegation was that a person named Tribe was examined at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, where he stated that the account of the company had been overdrawn at the bank 542*l*. and that plaintiff was managing director. On this allegation, they had the evidence of Mr. Stokes and Mr. Latimer. Then followed an allegation that those advances were made in Thomas's name; the nature of the attack being that Thomas, as director of the company, had made a large outlay, for which the calls were insufficient, and was obliged to borrow money. Now it had not been distinctly stated that the advances were so made; but it was stated in another part of the evidence that a cheque was drawn on Lockhart's bank and dishonoured, on which the bank in Truro had advanced money. That might be some justification of the allegation that there was money advanced for the purposes of the mine.—The next allegation was, that in April 1839 there was a meeting

of shareholders to investigate the accounts, at which great dissatisfaction was expressed with the direction by Thomas—that Thomas afterwards retired from the directorship, and did not again present himself for the office. That allegation appeared to be proved by the evidence of Robinson and Jackson. The allegation that Tribe was dismissed was also proved. A further allegation that there was an improvement in the mine from an alteration of the plan from scrip shares to registered shares, was also proved by Robinson.—On the third plea, then, perhaps there was not a material allegation that was not proved.

But the principal plea was the fourth, which included the cases of all the five mines. In this plea, defendant said first, of the Silver-Lead Mines, that plaintiff was projector, and self-appointed director, and that he issued and published a prospectus, of which Mr. Robinson had given evidence. The next allegation was, that the company was formed on that prospectus, of which Robinson's evidence that Thomas told him he was the projector, &c., would probably satisfy them. Then came a most material allegation, that plaintiff had taken 1800 shares to himself, and that those shares were indorsed as if instalments had been paid on them, though they had not been so paid. Of that, the only evidence was Mr. Turner's statement that Thomas lodged 1800 papers with him. What those papers were they could not tell, because there was no proof to identify them, so as to enable them to know they were scrips of this mine. On a suggestion by the counsel, the learned judge here added, that according to the book proved by Mr. Jackson, there did appear a statement made in the book kept by Tribe, as secretary appointed by plaintiff, and from which the balance-sheet was made which was produced at the meeting, which statement they might take as evidence of shares, to the amount of 1800, being the property of plaintiff. But the material part of the allegation was as to the endorsement of the scrips as if instalments had been paid on them. The learned Judge was not aware of any evidence by which that allegation could be supported. Some papers called scrips had been produced, and Mr. Turner had been called for the purpose of identifying them, but he entirely failed so to do. So there was no evidence to show that those papers were the scrips spoken of by Jackson; and, therefore, no evidence in proof of this most material plea, that the scrips were indorsed as if the instalments had been paid on them. The mere fact of the instalments not having been paid could make out no charge against Thomas upon this allegation.—There was also another part of this fourth plea that appeared to him not proved. It was with respect to West Trevelyan, in which it was said Thomas had published certain reports, as copies of a report purporting to be signed by one James Thomas, he not having signed any such report. The accusation on that part of the plea did not convey a charge of forgery, but of gross fraud. The report having been signed by several persons, this allegation was confined to James Thomas only.—James Thomas's evidence was that he had been applied to by one Gray, an engineer under plaintiff, for a report respecting this mine; and that Gray had drawn up a report, which James Thomas signed. Now the only way in which to prove whether that report sanctioned this printed report, or not, was the production of the former report; or proof that it was destroyed, or was in the custody of the plaintiff. As nothing of this had been proved, he had refused to allow any secondary evidence on the point. And if there was no evidence that the report signed by James Thomas did not contain the statement made in the printed report, that failure would also entitle the plaintiff to a verdict on this fourth plea.—Then there was a statement that of 30,000*l*. calls, 10,000*l*. was paid up, and out of this there was 5,000*l*. not accounted for by the plaintiff. He was not aware of any evidence of payments of anything like 10,000*l*. There was only evidence of the payment of a small amount. There were therefore those three most material allegations that did not appear to be proved in this fourth plea, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict on that plea.

Then came the question of damages. The charges against plaintiff were of a most serious nature; but at the same time there were facts proved tending to cast a strong imputation on Mr. Thomas's fairness. It was proved that in Great Wheal Prosper he paid Trevelyan 200*l*. and afterwards charged 5,000*l*. to the company as purchase-money. It did not appear to be very large dealing with the company, to hold out to them a prospectus, not mentioning a large sum which the projector claimed as purchase-money. At the meeting, too, when dissatisfaction was expressed, he did not say that he charged this 5000*l*. for bringing out the mine, but he told Pipe that he might see the receipt for it. He then promised to take up 4500 shares. There was ground of imputation on Thomas's conduct in that too. He did not fulfil that promise, and attempted to justify himself by saying that the reports on which he made had turned out to be false.—Then there was the payment to himself of 1800*l*. for a piece of land added to Kellewerris. He had the management of that concern, and without consulting the shareholders, he appropriated to himself this 1800*l*. There was no evidence of the value of this land, but it appeared not to be a fair price; for although a witness stated that it was the most promising part of Kellewerris, yet there appeared no returns to justify such a charge. There was the further circumstance as to a fictitious dividend, which was deserving of their consideration in estimating the damages. There appeared nothing to justify this dividend of 10 per cent.; but, on the contrary, that money had been advanced by Thomas himself, to the amount of 1200*l*. he taking the profits of the mine for the purpose of repaying it.—It had been urged that this showed the *bona fides* of the transaction; but when they found that Thomas was selling shares for this and other mines, and that that dividend was declared for the purpose of selling shares in the Reeth mine, his conduct did not appear of the fair and open character which should have been exhibited. They had also evidence that the ore raised in that mine did not amount to the present time to 500*l*.—There was another statement made respecting the Reeth Consols, that there was a charge made by Thomas of 25,000*l*. of which he was paid 12,000*l*. in shares.—The learned Judge then read Mr. Blackburn's evidence, containing the series of questions and answers on this subject; and concluded with observing that if the jury were not satisfied that the defendant had made out all the material allegations in the fourth plea, they would give their verdict for plaintiff, with such damages as they thought he was entitled to under all the circumstances.

A copy of the pleas was then handed to the jury, who, after retiring for about twenty minutes, returned the following verdict:—

For plaintiff, on first and fourth pleas; damages, ONE FARTHING.

For the defendant, on the second and third pleas.

WHEAL MORGAN MINE.

HOME CIRCUIT—CROYDON, AUG. 12.

LANKE. HARDWYKE.—This was an action to recover 100*l*. upon a bill of exchange accepted by the defendant.

The defendant pleaded, firstly, that he had not accepted the bill; and, secondly, if he had done so, he was induced to do so by fraud, coersion, and misrepresentation, and without receiving any consideration for it.

Mr. Wallinger for the plaintiff, Messrs. Chambers and Taylor for the defendant.

Mr. WALLINGER having put in the bill of exchange, and produced a witness, who swore that the acceptance was in the defendant's handwriting.

Mr. CHAMBERS addressed the jury for the defendant. The learned counsel said that he was of opinion that the first plea put upon the record, by the defendant ought to be abandoned, but he should, with confidence, rely upon the other plea, that the acceptance had been obtained by fraud, coersion, and misrepresentation. He then proceeded to state that the plaintiff in the present action was what is called the lord of certain mines in Devonshire, and with respect to one of three mines, called the Wheal Morgan Mine, he had established a company, and issued shares. He had offered some of these shares to the defendant, and represented that the mine was in a flourishing state, that the copper was very rich, and the concern exceedingly prosperous; and in consequence of these representations the defendant had been induced to become a purchaser of a number of shares. He should be enabled to prove that at the time these representations were made the mine did not yield enough to pay its expenses; that it was 700*l*. in debt; and that the shares were, in point of fact, not worth one farthing. He should also prove that almost immediately after these shares were sold, the mine was stopped from working by the plaintiff, the consequence of which was that the whole of the property on it reverted back to him. He submitted that this was such a case of fraud as would justify the jury in returning a verdict for the defendant. He called the following witnesses:—

Mr. Thomas Johnson deposed that he was a dealer in shares of all descriptions. He knew the plaintiff, and had received instructions from him relative to the sale of some shares in Wheal Morgan Mine. His instructions were to state that the mine was in a flourishing condition, that it was very rich, that the copper was very fine, and that it would yield a high price; and he was also instructed to state that the mine was at work in the usual way, and that a number of men were employed in it. The defendant in the month of March made some application to him relative to purchasing these shares, and he made these representations to him relative to the prosperous state of the mine. The plaintiff and the defendant subsequently communicated with each other, and the plaintiff made the same representations to the defendant, and upon occasion he produced some ore, which he alleged to be the produce of the mine. The plaintiff afterwards informed him that the defendant had purchased twenty shares at 1*l*. each, and that he had got his bill at two months. After this the plaintiff wished witness to sell as many more shares as he could, and told him that if he could not get 15*l*. a share, he might take less. Soon afterwards the plaintiff told him that if the shareholders did not come forward with their calls he would shut up the mine. The effect of shutting up the mine would be that it would revert to the lord. He understood that the mine was afterwards stopped from working.

Cross-examined.—The reverberation of the mine would of course depend upon the deed for the formation of the company. He had sold some of the shares in the Wheal Morgan Mine for 25*l*. and for 25*l*. This share he said to the defendant in the year 1838. The defendant is clerk to a stock-broker, and is an extensive agent for the sale and purchase of shares of all descrip-

tions. Prospectuses were issued as to the flattering prospects of this mine. The mine, according to witnesses' belief, was not now at work.

Re-examined—The defendant was not anxious to purchase the shares, but the plaintiff pressed him to do so, and told him that the mine must turn out "a good thing."

William Trenery deposed that he was formerly secretary to the Wheal Morgan Mining Company. He went down to inspect the mine in January last. At that time the bottom level was inundated, and no work could be carried on in it. On the upper level, a few men were employed in drawing ore lode, which was very unproductive. There might have been about twenty men employed altogether, but the work was in a very unprosperous condition. The ore that was discovered would not have amounted to more than ten tons. In fact, the mine could not pay its expenses, and must have been in debt at that time.

Mr. CHAMBERS—What do you consider the shares were worth at this time?—Witness—Nothing. They had no marketable value whatever.

Cross-examined—Had acted as secretary to other mining companies. Mining was a very chance sort of thing. A mine might be unproductive for several years, and then become altogether as profitable.

Mr. Rowland Nicholson produced the books of the company, and stated that in March last it was 700l. in debt.

Mr. Wm. Oswald deposed that he was one of the directors of the Wheal Morgan Mining Company. He was at the mine in the month of March. Before this time the mine had been very poor. For a short time only it paid its expenses, but it had always been a losing concern. The plaintiff knew the state of the affairs of the mine, because he paid all the men, and had the chief management. He stopped the mine in April without witness's consent or concurrence.

Cross-examined—The shares are not marketable at the present time. At the time they fetched 25d.

Re-examined—In the month of March the shares were not saleable in the market.

This was the case for the defendant.

Mr. WALLINGER then called two witnesses, who proved that they had applied to the defendant for payment of the bill, and that he had admitted his liability, and made no allusion to any fraud having been committed.

Mr. WALLINGER addressed the jury in reply, and said that he could not help considering that the defence to this action was of a most extraordinary character, and if the jury were to give any countenance to it, it would tend to upset and prevent all kinds of speculation. The jury were aware that undertakings were put forward and representations were made respecting them, and if parties chose to purchase shares without satisfying themselves as to the prudence of investing their money, it was too much to say that, because the speculation turned out unproductive, they were to have their money back. He begged the jury to remember that the defendant was not an innocent person from the country, unacquainted with the world, but that he was an agent for the sale of shares in all kinds of speculations, and had ample means of obtaining information.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—AUG. 15.

ORMERODE, HAIGE.—The bill in this case had been filed by the plaintiffs to set aside a sale made by them to the defendants of some shares in certain collieries in which they were interested, the allegations in the bill setting forth that the plaintiffs had been induced to part with their shares in consequence of the false representations of the defendants, those alleged misrepresentations being that the mines realised no profits, and that the works could only be carried on at a very great expense. The details of the case were destitute of any incident of general interest.

His HONOUR, having gone through the facts of the case, said he was of opinion that the evidence adduced by the plaintiffs did not support that case of false representation which the bill alleged. There was only one of the plaintiffs' witnesses whose evidence at all tended to support the case made by the bill, and his evidence was positively met and contradicted by the answer of the two defendants, who were alleged to be participants in those fraudulent representations. Fraud, in this court, must be most distinctly proved. The evidence of one witness, in this court, was not sufficient to do away with the evidence given upon oath by two persons in their answer. The bill must, therefore, in his opinion, be dismissed with costs.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

West Durham Railway	Office, Darlington	August 19	12
Great North of England Railway	Darlington	20	11
Northern and Eastern Railway	67, Moorgate-street	20	11
Cominartin and North Devon Mines	On the Mine	21	12
North Midland Railway	Bell Inn, Derby	21	11
Maryport and Carlisle Railway	Aspatria	21	11
London and Croydon Railway	London Tavern	22	11
Patent Safety Cabriolet	King-street, Portman-square	22	11
Taff Vale Railway	Angel Inn, Cardiff	23	11
Birmingham Water-works	11, Paradise-street	23	11
London Grand Junction Railway	London Tavern	23	11
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway	Glasgow	27	12
Great Western Railway	Bristol	28	12
Sheffield and Manchester Railway	Tontine Hotel, Sheffield	28	12
Eastern Counties Railway	London Tavern	29	11
Thames Haven Dock and Railway	London Tavern	29	11
Birmingham and Derby Railway	Royal Hotel, Birmingham	29	11
Southampton Docks	19, Bishopsgate-street-within	29	11
London and Blackwall Railway	London Tavern	29	11
Great London and Merton Railway	62, Moorgate-street	31	11
Bahia Steam Navigation	George and Vulture Tavern	31	11
Great Western and Great Eastern Railway	York Hotel, Manchester	31	11
Kent Water-works	George and Vulture Tavern	31	11
Hayle Railway Company	Rectory-house, London wall	31	11
Gloucester and Berkeley Canal	Gloucester	11	12

CALLS.

South British Cotton Company	10s. Aug. 17	Adam-street, Adelphi
Grand Collier Dock	10s. Aug. 17	Smith, Payne, and Smiths
London and Birmingham R'way	8s. (2d) Aug. 21	Glyn and Co., and station
Great Wheel Charlotte	10s. Aug. 21	Lawrence Pountney-hill
St. Hilary Copper Mining Co.	10s. Aug. 21	24, Lombard-street
Tirehigh Consols	10s. Aug. 21	Vere, Sapie, and Co.
South Eastern Railway	10s. Aug. 21	Glyn and Co.
Domesbury Copper Mining Co.	10s. Aug. 21	Right and Co.
Raynham Iron Company	10s. Aug. 21	Lawrence Pountney-hill
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway	10s. Aug. 21	As former calls
Royal Santiago Mining Company	10s. Aug. 21	Wright and Co.
Commercial Gas Company	10s. Aug. 21	80, King William street

DIVIDENDS.

Holmshush Mining Company	11s. per share	Office, New Broad-st. 29.
London and Westminster Bank	10s. per share	Lechbury Sept. 19.
Commercial Bank of New Orleans	10s. per share	Reid and Co. Nov. 13.
London and Birmingham Railway	(See advt.)	

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL.

AS SUPPLIED AT THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Common iron, per cwt.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Half-inch square ditto	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Best tough chain	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Butter plates	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Hoop iron	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Nail rods	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Miners' shears	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Chasconal iron	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Gasometer, per 100 ft.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.
Leather, per lb.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Coal, per ton, at quay	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Candles, per dozen (lb.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tallow, per cwt.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Ropes	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Fish ropes	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
White yarn, per lb.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
White rope	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Brass-plate shears, each	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Ditto machine	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.

1/4 The prices at the top of the columns refer to months—Jan. 1 Jan., 2 Feb., &c.

PRICES OF SHARES IN BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham Banking Company, 23s. 12s.; Town and District, 8s.; Coventry Union 8s. 7s. 6d.; Manchester and Liverpool District, 12s.; Northern and Central, 3s. 10s.; National Provincial, 35s. 3s.; Stourbridge and Kidderminster, 17s.; Warwick and Leamington, 9s. 10s.; Weddell and South Staffordshire, 7s. 13s.; London and Birmingham Railway, 142s.; ditto, 32d. shares (8d. paid), 24s.; ditto, quarter shares, 21s. 10s.; Grand Junction, 20s.; ditto, new shares, 62s. 10s.; Manchester and Birmingham, 9s.; Great Western 68s.; ditto, half shares (3d. paid), 7s.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 28s.; Midland Counties, 31s.; London and Croydon, 11s.; Eastern Counties, 3s. 12s. 6d.; Bristol and Exeter, 8s.; London and Greenwich, 14s. 10s.; London and Brighton, 10s.; Stourbridge Canal, 40s.; Warwick and Birmingham, 27s.; Birmingham Water Works, 20s.; Birmingham Plate and Crown Glass, 3s.; Birmingham General Cemetery, 12s. 3s.; Watstone Lane Brewery, 2s.; Midland Counties Herald.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. M. THOMAS, EDITOR OF THE "MINING JOURNAL."—For the reasons assigned in our last Number, arising from the accident to which we were subjected by the upsetting of the mail on our return to town, we are unable this week to resume our active duties (being still confined in Cornwall), or to offer those comments which suggest themselves on the result of the above action. We have, under these circumstances, preferred copying the report of the proceedings from the columns of the *West Briton* and *Cornwall Gazette*, which, as affording a full and impartial report, will in the interim fill up the hiatus. We sincerely hope to be able next week to return to the subject, and have, on the present occasion, only to return our acknowledgments and thanks to those who have manifested so lively an interest.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 17, 1839.

Although the proceedings and affairs of the several Trans-Atlantic Mining Companies which have come into existence within the last twelve or fourteen years are always duly recorded in our columns, in which they frequently occupy considerable space, it does not often happen that remark or comment upon them is necessary. Notwithstanding most of these concerns have been less prosperous than was anticipated at an earlier period, and repeated delays and disappointments of profitable returns have been productive of much annoyance and disappointment, yet the general good management which has distinguished them, the high respectability of the gentlemen who conduct them, and, above all, the freedom with which every information respecting them is thrown open to the proprietors, and, indeed, the public also, through the medium of our columns, all these circumstances contribute to render remark unnecessary, while, from a want of that intimate knowledge of the state of affairs in a distant country, and under much peculiarity of position, which must be essential to correct inference, we have ever felt unwilling to make comments which might not be correctly based.

On the present occasion we have much pleasure in noticing the improving state of several of the Anglo-Brazilian gold mines, as described in our last or preceding Numbers. It will there be seen that the late returns of the Gongo Soco Mine have been highly satisfactory, reminding us, indeed, of its great richness a few years since, and proving that the spirited and judicious trials now making may yet lead again to successful results. The mine of Cata Branca has long borne a very favourable aspect, which we are glad to see by the late accounts still continues. The Candonga Mine, too, is in a very promising state, and presents every indication of shortly realising the most sanguine expectations of the projectors of the company. All these are circumstances well calculated to raise the drooping spirits of shareholders, and to prove that perseverance in mining undertakings, when conducted with skill, judgment, and economy, can hardly fail in leading to success. We have also been much gratified on hearing, upon good authority, that a most important improvement has lately been made in the amalgamation of silver ores, which is likely hereafter to be of immense benefit to the Mexican mining companies.

The carrying out of railway communication between London and Dublin, and London and Edinburgh, appears to have been exciting some interest of late in the House of Commons; but at the present late period of the session, the motions, of which notices have been given with reference to this object, can hardly be productive of any result. Should not Parliamentary efforts to accelerate these important communications, or to ascertain the best means of effecting them, be carried on with greater energy than has hitherto been manifested, we should not wonder at seeing the discussion rendered abortive by the actual execution of the requisite lines, both of which have been projected by private enterprise, and will probably be pushed with vigour when the present period of commercial depression and embarrassment shall have terminated. Should Government determine, however, upon doing any thing in the matter (and we certainly see no objection to proper persons being appointed to examine and report upon the best mode of carrying these communications into effect), the requisite measures ought to be taken as soon as possible, and some care will be necessary to render the ultimate results of the inquiry really beneficial, as, if not conducted very judiciously, and so as to present no discouragement to private enterprise, the results may be entirely of an opposite character. The object of the examination should be merely to facilitate the execution of the contemplated works by private individuals, and to afford Parliament a fair criterion for judging of the relative merits of the different plans which may be offered for its approval. So long as the examination is conducted with this view alone, by competent parties, and with strict impartiality, we can see no reasonable objection to it; but should these principles be violated, or should the powers of the commission be further extended, there will be cause for suspicion on the part of private enterprise, and the results may turn out injurious rather than beneficial to the great national objects under consideration.

Within the last year or two we have had the satisfaction of seeing several institutions spring up for the instruction of the civil and mining engineer, and the great desideratum of blending the practical knowledge of the mine with the theoretic studies of the laboratory and lecture-room, has at length been attained, although some years must still elapse before the advantages of the system will become fully apparent. There is yet, however, ample scope for those who are desirous of promoting the welfare of our mining population, and of cultivating that ability which the untaught working miner so often displays, although within a narrow sphere. We generally find the faculties of this class of men rendered strong and acute by the peculiarities of their situation, but so totally un-cultivated as often to be clouded by the grossest errors of prejudice and superstition. This is more particularly the case with the men employed in our coal mines, where occupation is afforded from a very early age, so that the boy may almost be said to grow up in the mine, and thus to lose those opportunities of education which are elsewhere attainable by the same class. It is perhaps to this cause that we must ascribe the frequent strikes of the pitmen in

the north of England, and the tumultuous assemblages which, at periods of excitement, are so apt to take place among them.

The following paragraph, which we copy from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, will show that some attention is beginning to be paid to the subject we have just noticed, and that the plan of providing education for the working miner is now being put into actual operation:—

"A committee of the House of Commons inquired about four years ago into the accidents in mines, and the report shows the importance of the education of the pitmen. Mr. Liddell, in some tracts on the education of the working classes, showed the practicability of improving the intellectual condition of the pitmen, and securing to their children a sound and useful education, and these falling into the hands of some of the men at Westmoor Colliery, about three years ago, were read and discussed by them, and some of their number were appointed to wait upon Mr. Nich. Wood on the subject, who entered cordially into their views. Since that time the subject of education has been repeatedly brought before the men, and the number in its favour has gradually increased. Mr. Wood being lately satisfied that they were disposed to avail themselves of the schools and to contribute to their support, brought the matter before the owners of the colliery, who promptly and cordially agreed to give their aid and to provide the requisite buildings, requesting that means should be adopted for educating, if possible, all the children of the colliery. Three large school-rooms are in consequence to be erected, and to be in operation before the end of the year, one of these to be an infant school. The desirableness of infant schools at collieries has been long and generally admitted, but this, we believe, is the first instance in which the owners, their manager, and workmen, have been agreed in its erection and support, and it is therefore creditable to all parties, and will lead, we trust, to the establishment of schools at other collieries."

The circumstances above related are highly creditable to the parties concerned, and we hope the success of this experiment will induce other mines and collieries to follow the same example. Education among the pitmen appears to us one of the best preventives of colliery accidents, as not only showing the men more clearly the dangers to which they are exposed, but opposing perhaps the only check which can be offered to that recklessness of peril, which probably more than any other circumstance tends to produce accidents in mines.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Consols closed at 91½ d money, and 91½ d for account. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuitants 99½ d, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. 98½ d. Bank Stock 185½ money, and 186 time. The premium upon Exchequer Bills 16 pm, and on India Bonds 12 pm.

Portuguese New Five per Cent. Bonds 29½, and the Three per Cent. ditto 19½. Spanish Bonds, with the May Coupons, 19½; Passive 4½; and Deferred 8½. Brazilian 78½; Colombian 32½; and Mexican Six per Cent. 28½. Danish Bonds 75½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. 54½; and the New Loan 101½.

Brighton Railway Shares 12½ dis.; Birmingham 153, ex the New Shares; and the New Shares 16 pm.; London and South-Western 47. 17s. 3d. pm.; and Croydon 11½ d each.—Colonial Bank 5 pm.

The scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the funding of four millions of Exchequer Bills, which has been the subject of so much discussion and speculation since Monday last, has met with almost a complete failure, only one tender having come within the views of Mr. Spring Rice, and that for only one-eighth of the desired amount. Three tenders were delivered, from the Bank of England, Commercial Bank of Scotland, and Messrs. Rothschild Brothers; the two first being for only 500,000l. each, and the latter for the whole sum. The offers were:—

Bank of England	£100 Exchequer Bills for £100 5 10 Consols.
Messrs. Rothschild	ditto 110 17 6 "
Commercial Bank	ditto 111 0 0 "

—being equal, taking Exchequer Bills at par, to 91½. 10s. for Consols, as regards the Bank of England; about 90½. 3-16ths for Consols as regards the Messrs. Rothschild; and 90½. 1-16th for Consols as respects the Commercial Bank of Scotland. The sealed letter of the Government was then opened, which showed the minimum price of Mr. S. Rice to be 110½, or equal to 90½. 15-16ths for Consols, with Exchequer Bills at par. The terms of the Bank of England, being the only ones above the price of the Minister, were consequently accepted for the extent specified, but Sir James Reid, the governor, refused to contract for any further sum, although it had been arranged, previous to the letter being opened, that any party bidding for a part, and whose terms were taken, should have the option of funding the whole amount.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

COPPER ORES.—There was no sale of copper ores on Thursday last. —Average standard of last sale, 103½. 5s.—Produce, 8½.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Three per Cent. Red. Annuitants, 92½ d; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 99½ d; Long Annuitants, 14½; Consols for Account, 91½; Exchequer Bills, 14 17 pm.; East India Bonds, — premium; Dutch Five per Cent., 103½ 103½; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54½ 54½; Portuguese Five per Cent. 29½ d; Ditto Three per Cent. 18½ 19½.—Railways:—Brighton, 12½ d; Great Western, 1½ 2 premium; London and Birmingham, 51 53 pm.; New, 16 17 premium; London and South-Western, 43 44 per share.

EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday last, is as follows:—Gold bars to Hamburg, 4000 oz. Gold coin to the Mauritius, 3509 oz.; Gibraltar and Mogadore, 600 oz.; Hamburg, 1750 oz. Silver coin to Gibraltar and Mogadore, 40,000 oz.; West Indies, 2000 oz.; St. Petersburg, 30,000 oz. Silver bars to Calcutta, 3360 oz.; Rotterdam, 15,000 oz.

COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

We extract the following introductory remarks from a prospectus of a "College for Civil Engineers," lately published, and noticed in our columns of last week:—

"Since England has become the chief manufacturing kingdom of the world, a demand for efficient practitioners in civil engineering has gradually increased, but which demand has not been adequately supplied. Not one of our universities or public seminaries has kept pace with this want of the age, and afforded a suitable education for the aspirants in that new profession. It is manifest that those men who are to direct the practical application of those arts and sciences on which the efficiency of our machinery depends, should be thoroughly grounded in Natural Philosophy in all its branches, and in the collateral knowledge of those subjects which are necessary adjuncts. They are in a great measure responsible for the profits on our internal industry—on the average of which depend agricultural returns, and also, by reaction, an increased demand for labour. To the civil engineer the public looks for safety and stability in the structure of railways—the capacity and strength of our canals—the clearing and improving of our navigable rivers—construction of our docks, and the rendering our harbours secure from the effects of winds and waves. On him depends the clearing of mines of water, and their necessary ventilation; to him his country looks for simplifying the means, rendering safe, and accelerating the transit of the world; and lastly, on his ability we rely for the correct and economical expenditure of much of the available wealth of the realm, which when thus used, like the seeds of the earth, increases and facilitates further production."

"Hence the national importance of the profession of the civil engineer is obvious; and this being admitted, it is manifest that an exclusive system of education should be sedulously pursued by those on whom such great responsibilities are imposed. The object of this institution is to afford the means of pursuing such an education, and, by combining theory and practice, to keep pace with the continual and rapid advances in the boundless fields of practical invention and of scientific discovery. The institution, moreover, by bringing the minds of young and inquiring students into apposition, induces emulation, causes new ideas to be elicited, and inspires the confidence on essential to future success—advantages only to be procured by a public education."

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

August 13.—I have nothing new to communicate respecting either of the mines. I am glad to inform you that we sampled this day, at Great St. George, 560 tons of ore.

H. HUMPHRIES.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

August 10.—In the eighty fathom level, east and west, the lode is fifteen inches wide, very kindly; the lode is composed of white soft spar, and stones of rich yellow ore. In the seventy fathom level east the lode is twenty inches wide—nine inches on the north side is good yellow ore. In the seventy fathom level west of engine-shaft the lode is nine inches wide, good ore; the ground in this end is improved. The winze, in the bottom of the sixty fathom level west of engine-shaft, is exactly under the western shaft; the lode is eight inches wide, good ore. We have about nine feet to sink to communicate with the seventy fathom level; it is sunk the same length and breadth as the shaft is above. The pitches are looking well. We shall sample on Tuesday about seventy tons of copper ore.

August 15.—We have sampled sixty-six tons of ore to-day. I was this day underground. The seventy fathom level east is looking, I think, a little better. The lode in the eighty fathom level east is twenty inches wide—a more kindly lode cannot be seen; it is composed of very rich yellow ore, soft spar, and yellow mudstone. The other parts of the mine are as they were on Saturday.

C. H. RICHARDS.

GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

August 10.—In the thirty fathom level east the ground is hard, and poor at present for tin. In the twenty fathom level west the lode is nine inches wide, worth 2s. 6d. per eleven-gallon sack; the ground is very good. In the twenty fathom level east the ground is good, with branches of tin. In the ten fathom level east the ground is good, with stones of tin. In the ten fathom level west of new shaft the ground is good, with stones of tin. We expect to communicate this level with the ten fathom level east on Tuesday, when we shall put these four men to drive east of new shaft.

C. H. RICHARDS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

August 13.—In the adit level the lode is four feet wide, producing some ore, with a promising appearance. In the ten fathom level the lode is one foot wide, and poor. In the twenty fathom level the lode is two and a half feet wide, with stones of ore. In the twenty-seven fathom level we have not taken down the lode for the past week. In the winze sinking below the thirty fathom level the lode is four feet wide, and very good for ore. In the thirty-six fathom level no lode is taken down in either of these levels since setting day. In the forty fathom level, in driving east from Williams's shaft, the lode is four feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. In driving west from the eastern shaft the lode is three feet wide, with a little ore. In Williams's shaft the lode is six feet wide, two and a half feet good ore.

C. PENROSE.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

August 12.—In driving west of the engine-shaft, at the 100 fathom level, the lode is still about one foot wide, and during the last week has yielded good stones of copper ore. In driving west of the engine-shaft, at the eighty fathom level, the lode has not been taken down since last reported, consequently nothing new can be said of its quality. In driving east of Sueli's winze, at this level, the lode is from twenty inches to two feet wide; a good course of ore, worth about five tons per fathom. The lode in the seventy fathom level west has improved within the last week, and is at present eighteen inches wide, and worth about three tons of ore per fathom. In driving east, at the sixty-two fathom level, there is no alteration; the lode is still worth about one ton per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking below this level, is improving both in size and quality; it is about two feet wide, and worth from three to four tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes, at the back of the sixty-two fathom level, is still a rich course of ore, from two to two and a half feet wide, and worth about seven tons per fathom. In this level, east of the engine-shaft, the men have completed the level for fixing the tramroads, and are now about to commence driving. The lode in the stopes, at the back of the forty fathom level, wears much the same appearance as when last reported, is twenty inches wide, and worth about three tons per fathom. In the seventy fathom level east, on the Flap-jack lode, there is no alteration, as the lode has not been taken down during the past week. The tribute department is still very productive. We expect to commence sampling about the 24th inst. of about 170 tons of copper ore.

F. PHILLIPS.

TRELLEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 10.—All our bargains and pitches are in regular operation, with but little alteration since my last; but in opening the twenty fathom level, to discover, as we thought, a branch, we have cut a fine-looking lode, underlying north, about two feet wide, all saving work, worth 6d. per fathom for copper. We have set to drive upon it, and have every reason to hope it will be a good thing. The engine-shaft is sunk under the forty fathom level about seven fathoms, in which the lode is large, producing stones of ore.

W. SINCOCK.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING COMPANY.

August 12.—The work at Buckingham shaft is continuing as advised. The twenty fathom level, east of the south shaft, we have cut through the cross-course, and are now driving to cut it on the other side. The thirty fathom level, on the south lode, is eighteen inches wide, composed of spar, prinn, and good stones of black and grey ores; this lode is much improved since our last report. The thirty fathom level, on the middle lode, is from sixteen to twenty inches wide, gossan, prinn, and spar; this is a very promising lode. Other parts without alteration.

S. LEAN.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

August 7.—I beg to say that no material alteration has taken place in the appearance or prospects of this mine since my last. The engine-shaft and 142 west continue equally as good as usual. The 132 west is at present poor, being intersected by a cross branch of spar, which it will soon get through. The 120 east and west are yielding fair quality tin stuff. The back of the 110 fathom level is yielding very good work for tin. The sixty end will yield from five to six tons of copper ore per fathom, and worth from 5d. to 6d. per ton. The eighty end is yielding fair quality work both for tin and copper ore. The seventy-two end will yield from four to five tons of good quality copper ore per fathom. We have a good branch of tin in a winze sinking under the seventy-two, on the north part of the lode. The fifty-eight end is much the same as usual. On the whole I feel pleasure in saying that our prospects for copper ore are much better than for months past.

W. PAUL.

REDDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

August 12.—Johnson's Flat-rod engine-shaft is sunk five fathoms one foot six inches below the seventy fathom level. In the past week we have been under the necessity of making some alteration in the pit work, consequently it has impeded the sinking of the shaft. The lode here is about ten inches big—good work for silver-lead ore. In driving north, at the seventy fathom level, the lode is from six to eight inches in width, and good work. The lode in the south end, and also on Johnson's lode, at this level, are without material alteration. In the north end, at the sixty fathom level, the lode is about six inches big, and saving work for lead ore. At the north mine, in driving east and west on the copper lode, at the twenty fathom level, the prospects are much as stated in my last (favourable). In the eastern end the lode is not so large, but richer in quality, being now about two feet in width, and producing some rich stones of copper ore; the strata in this part is also of the most encouraging nature for mineral. In the western end the lode is much larger, being upwards of four feet in width, but not presenting at present so favourable an aspect as that of the former; it is chiefly composed of mudstone, spar, and rapel, and frequently interspersed with excellent stones of copper ore. The two parcels of silver-lead ore, sampled the 16th ult., were sold to Messrs. J. L. and W. Mitchell, viz.:—No. 1, 13 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs., at 15s. 12s. 6d.—No. 2, 14 tons, 19 cwt., at 3s. 12s.

S. HANFORD.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

August 12.—At the 145 fathom level going north, the lode is rather more promising than it was last week; and going south, at the same level, the lode just as last reported. In the south end, at the 105 fathom level, the lode is more kindly, being three feet wide, and yielding some very good work. The mine in the rise, at the back of the sixty-five fathoms, have a very good tributary lode, but they have not yet holed the ground. In the south end, at the eighty-five fathom level, the lode is of a more promising character; it is about nine inches wide, and producing silver-lead ore. The south end, at the seventy-five fathom level, is just as stated in my last. There is no material alteration in our tribute department. On Monday next we shall sample again, and the quantity will exceed that of last month.

M. JAMES.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

August 7.—The engine-shaft is sunk seventy-two fathoms below the adit; at that depth a cross-cut is driven north about three fathoms; it will require to be extended about six feet further to reach the lode, which will be done within a fortnight. The sixty-two fathom level is driven about twenty-seven fathoms west from the engine-shaft; the last seventeen fathoms have been through ore ground, and the end is now producing from 400 to 500 worth of ore per fathom. Hitherto the lode has not been so rich in the upper as in the lower part of the level, and consequently the ground already opened will not yield so much ore as might be expected, but this is not the case with the ground which the level is now passing through. It is rather uncertain how far that level must be driven to reach the cross-course and the slide (both of which it must intersect), but it is several fathoms at the least, and there is great probability that this ground will all be found productive. In the forty-

two fathom level west both the lode and the ground about it are much disordered, but by extending westward the ground will probably be found more settled, and some alteration in the lode may be expected. The rise from the thirty-two is communicated to the twenty-five fathom level, and the former will be commenced driving again at once; the lode in it is about two feet wide, with a small quantity of ore. In rising above the twenty-five fathom level the lode has a favourable appearance, but the ore part of it is only a few feet in length, and, consequently, the quantity of ore from that place cannot be great unless the branch lengthens. I would recommend that the fifty-two fathom level be driven west immediately, and that the engine-shaft be sunk under the seventy-two, after the lode is cut at that level. The returns cannot be much increased until a greater length of ore ground is laid open at the sixty-two fathom level, which it will require some months to do. The cost will be increased a little when the sinking the engine-shaft is commenced, as a greater number of timbermen will then be required.

CORNUBIAN MINE.

Chicerton, August 13.—In our engine-shaft we have six feet more to sink to get to the fifty fathom level. Our forty fathom level west, on Chiverton lode, is looking very promising, but it has not improved this last week so much as we expected. Our thirty-two fathom level east, on the south lode, looks well. The same level west, on Chiverton lode, continues much the same as last report—looking well. We have set the old engine-shaft to sink likewise the western shaft. We have now dressed 25 tons; undressed, 37.—Total, 62.

J. BOWLASE.

MUNSTER UNION MINES.

August 10.—Williams's shaft is sunk to the twenty fathom level, and the same Cornishmen are driving east and west, at 3s. 5s. per fathom; they are driving principally eastward, in order to hole to a winze in that direction (called Gould's winze), which is also completed to the twenty fathom level, and the men in it are driving westward to meet the Cornishmen, at 2s. 15s. per fathom. The lode has not been opened as yet, therefore we are not able to give any opinion respecting it; but when the level is completed, and a good circulation of air established, which we expect will be in about two months time, the intermediate piece of ground will be set to stope. In the ten fathom level, west of Williams's shaft, the stopes in the back and bottom look favourable, particularly the bottom, where the vein continues a solid regular branch, of from three to five inches, of rich grey ore, in an easy strata for working. The vein seems to come up from the direction of Williams's shaft, which gives us confidence that, upon driving westward from this shaft, at the twenty fathom level, or in sinking deeper, we will arrive at some branch of ore; this pitch is set at 2s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. tribute. Since the pitch looks so favourable, we have commenced to sink a winze to the east of it, at 3s. 10s. per fathom, to be continued down to the twenty fathom level. Murray's winze, east of Williams's shaft, which was set to stope at 2s. per fathom, is gradually improving. The stope in the back of the adit level, east of Williams's shaft, looks as favourable as ever; set at 2s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. tribute; about two tons of ore have been risen from this pitch, worth about 20s. per ton. Further west in the adit, near the cross-cut, there are two more pitches, at 2s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. tribute; they look favourable, and upon further trial will perhaps turn out equal to the one east. There is nothing doing at Killo's cutting; the ore there is so intermixed with the clay course, that it would require stamps to get it out, therefore we have abandoned that part for the present, having other much more important places to attend to. Cummin's shaft, on middle lode, is just the same as when last reported. It still continues to have the strong green colour, which leads us to expect some favourable result. There are two men sinking the shaft on the south lode, at 2s. 10s. per fathom; they have sunk about three and a half fathoms; the lode has become much broader and more sparry, which may be looked upon as a good sign.

A. MURRAY, JUN.

J. M. KITTO.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the shareholders in this association was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Saturday, the 10th inst.

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the report from the mine was submitted (which will be found in its usual place, among our reports of English mines).

After a few observations from the chairman, on the state and prospects of the mine, it was moved by Mr. NICHOLSON, seconded by Mr. WILLIAMSON, and resolved unanimously—"That a call of 10s. per share be now made, payable on the 26th inst."

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

TRETOLL (INCLUDING TREGOLLAN) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors in the above companies took place at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration and agreeing upon the proper form of constitution for the Tretoll Mining Company, electing directors and auditors, &c. &c.

G. H. HEPPLE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having read the advertisement convening the meeting, said, that in consequence of the resolutions passed at the general meeting in August last, the committee now begged to lay before the shareholders their report, and also a code of regulations for the government of the company, for their approval. He then read the report (which at very considerable length detailed the history of the sets of the Tregollan and Tretoll Mines), and proposed that 4000 shares should now be issued, at 5s. per share, making a capital of 20,000l.—disbursements, materials, &c., to be paid for by the new company, as also 6000l. to the Tregollan shareholders, also to take all useful machinery now on the mines at a fair valuation; shares not paid on to be forfeited; such forfeited shares to be disposed of by the shareholders at any general meeting; that 2500l. per annum be appropriated by the directors for their services, after the mine had paid a dividend of 5s. per share, and 200l. per annum for the two auditors; that ten shares be the qualification for a director, and five for that of auditor; and that every proprietor be registered. Also, that five directors be appointed for the government of the company, and two auditors for auditing the accounts. It also contained a general report from the mine, which stated that 550 tons of ore had already been sold, in six parcels (some of which were considerably above the average price), producing 4739l. 11s. 7d.; that the lode improved in size and quality as it proceeded in depth; that two new lodes had been discovered, which also gave indications of considerable promise; and that, upon the whole, the prospects were of the most cheering description. Out of the above 4739l. 11s. 7d. the directors had been enabled to pay for the engines and machinery, and other useful works, but in order to keep the mine unshackled, and its revenue appropriated solely to the object of the mine, it would be necessary to make a call of 5s. per share to pay off the costs of the law proceedings which had taken place, and which now left the company in free and undisturbed possession of all the grants.

Two reports from Captain Clymo were also read, which confirmed the previous account of the richness of the mine, and stated his expectation that there would be about 100 tons of ore ready for sale by middle of next month.

Mr. SIMMONS asked if the directors were unanimously agreed upon the recommendation in this report?—The CHAIRMAN said they had in every case been unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. KNAPP asked if it was generally considered that a registered company was more advantageous to the shareholders than a scrip company?—The CHAIRMAN said, that not only did they think a registered company more safe and respectable, but they considered themselves bound to form a registered company by the resolutions of the shareholders themselves, at their meeting of the 17th of August last.

The Rev. Mr. KNAPP asked the proportion of registered and scrip companies?—The CHAIRMAN replied, that from his knowledge of the mining interest, he should say at least 10 to 1 in favour of the registered—perhaps 20 to 1—and that in Cornwall no scrip companies would be taken up; in fact, one great cause of the failure of scrip companies was, that they consisted of mines which, when brought out, could not find persons in Cornwall to take them up, and they were thus brought into the London market in the form of scrip.

Some conversation then took place as to the legality of transfers of shares without a stamp, and whether the original holders still remained liable, from which it was elicited that the courts in Cornwall had decided in favour of a simple transfer in a book for that purpose, but that it perhaps remained a question how far this would be supported, should such case ever go to a higher tribunal.

It was then moved by Mr. SIMMONS, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. KNAPP—"That the directors' report and code of regulations be received and adopted," which was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then proposed as directors, viz.,

seconded, and approved unanimously:—Messrs. Mount, Heppell, Ninnis, Wilkinson, and C. Harvey; and Messrs. Shilling and Simpson, as auditors.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.

The sixth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at Dea's Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday last.

JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement convening the meeting, as also the minutes of the preceding meeting, the CHAIRMAN said, before the report was read, he would only detain the meeting by observing, that the directors had endeavoured, in framing their report, to convey to the proprietors all the information upon which they would feel a natural anxiety, and which, at the same time, he trusted, would prove satisfactory to all. The next business in order was to affix the seal of the company to the registry of proprietors.—A resolution to this effect having been carried, and the seal affixed in the presence of the meeting, the SECRETARY read the

REPORT.

The directors feel that, since the last meeting of the proprietors the works have been steadily proceeding, and that nothing has occurred to change the expectation then held out that the line between Cheltenham and Bromsgrove would be open to the public in the early part of the next year, they shall be communicating a fact which will give the proprietors a more satisfactory idea of the present state of the undertaking than by entering into a variety of details. And whilst such progress has been made in the formation of the line, the directors have not been inattentive to provide the means of using it; four locomotive engines have been already delivered, two more are nearly ready, and six are contracted for delivery in February; four sample coaches will be placed on the line in about a month, thirty-five waggons are already in depot, and more expected daily. The deposits and stations are proceeding proportionately with the rest of the works; that at Tewkesbury is finished, that at Cheltenham will be completed in September, and the other stations and bridges between Cheltenham and Bromsgrove are expected to be in readiness by the end of the year.

Considering the great pressure upon monetary affairs which has existed now for some months, the directors feel they have reason to congratulate the shareholders on the promptness with which the calls have been paid. Fifty pounds per share has now been called for, amounting to the sum of 475,000l., and of this sum, exclusive of the 243 forfeited shares, the sum of 352,600l. only now remains due. With the expectation of inducing the payment of arrears, the directors, in the month of May, 1855, thought it expedient to declare 228 shares forfeited; of this number the calls on 108 have since been paid, and it remains with the proprietors to confirm the forfeiture of the remaining 120. The directors have, however, ascertained that the greater number of these shares are held by solvent persons, and would, therefore, recommend that proceedings be initiated to compel the payment in preference to confirming the forfeiture.

In pursuance of the resolution of the last half-yearly meeting, the directors have advertised for loans, and are happy to state that, although the money market has been such as to preclude any free investment of capital, they have received tenders for and accepted loans to the amount of about 35,000l., and have no doubt that, so soon as the present pressure is relieved, and money becomes more generally abundant, they shall be enabled to borrow the sum they require without difficulty.

The directors think it right to state that they have received an application from a number of proprietors, holding, in the aggregate, about one third of the whole number of shares in the undertaking, requesting that the subject of allowing interest on the amount of money paid up on calls should be taken into consideration, but the directors have felt the subject to be one of too much importance and of too questionable legality to be entertained by them on the requisition they have received.

At the last meeting, the directors were empowered to apply, at the earliest practical period, for an extension of the line from the passenger depot at Gloucester to the Berkeley Canal, and amendments of the existing acts. In pursuance of this power, the directors applied to Parliament in the present session, but from circumstances impossible for them to foresee or control, they were placed in a situation, on the petition of the town clerk of Worcester, in which they considered they should be best consulting the interests of the proprietary in withdrawing the bill. All necessary notices have, however, been given to renew the application in the ensuing session, if it shall be thought advisable to do so, and at the same time arrangements are in progress, by which it is hoped the important object of the extension of the line to the canal may be attained without the intervention of Parliament. Suggestions have also been made to the inhabitants of Worcester, with the view of effecting an amicable arrangement and mutual agreement for a branch line beneficial to that city and this company.

The directors beg to assure the shareholders that they have used every effort to confine the expenditure within the necessary limits consistent with the due execution of the works, and will continue to keep this desirable object steadily in view; and in conclusion, they have pleasure in expressing their undiminished confidence in the undertaking, and their full belief that the prospects of remuneration originally held out will be fully realised. By the opening of the London and Birmingham Railway, an impetus has been given to travelling, which has increased very considerably the traffic between Birmingham and Gloucester, whilst the completion of the Birmingham and Derby Railway, and the power obtained for forming a line between Gloucester and Bristol, may be expected to add to that traffic very materially. From Exeter to Newcastle, railways are now either finished or constructing, and the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway is one of the main links in the great chain of railway communication, extending from north to south a distance of 380 miles, with every prospect of still further extension.

The SECRETARY afterwards read the statement of the company's accounts, up to 30th June last.

To 20 per cent. call on 5500 shares	£475,000 0 0	475,000 0 0
Less, by arrears	100,000 0 0	375,000 0 0
Interest on calls, banking accounts, and tram-road shares	5,962 11 11	380,962 11 11
Rent, loan account, and anticipation of calls	30,152 0 0	411,115 11 11
	£411,115 11 11	Total.
By engineering, parliamentary expenses, land, survey, ling, law, compensation, works, stock, direction, &c.	£140,844 3 0	140,844 3 0
Forfeited shares	11,025 0 0	151,869 3 0
Cash balances this day—viz.: Birmingham Bank	33,300 3 4	185,169 6 4
Gloucestershire Banking Company	11,817 0 5	196,986 6 9
W. B. Moorcock, for engineering purposes	1,262 12 10	198,248 7 9
Petty cash	16 4 11	198,264 18 10
	£198,264 18 10	Total.
	£411,115 11 11	£411,115 11 11

The CHAIRMAN said, they had now heard the report of the directors, which, he trusted, the result of the day's proceedings would tend to show had given satisfaction to the proprietors. He would be happy to answer any inquiries which gentlemen might wish to make, and to extend the information contained in the report, as far as was in his power.

A SHAREHOLDER begged to be allowed to ask whether the American locomotives tried on the railway were quite as safe as those manufactured in this country, as he had heard engineers give a different opinion respecting their safety, and the work they were capable of performing.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that the engines had been put to a severe test, and had been found capable of performing more work than the English engines; they were perfectly safe, and the directors had the testimony of men of the highest talent and of the soundest judgment to this fact. They considered that the American engine which had been working on the Grand Junction line, was as beautiful a piece of machinery as was ever turned out.

The SHAREHOLDER having expressed his satisfaction that such was the case, the report was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. GRACE then rose to propose the second resolution, respecting the forfeiture of shares.—Mr. JOHN STURGE wished to move an addition to the resolution, but would wish to know, in the first place, to what time their Act limited to the directors the power of instituting legal proceedings for the recovery of calls, after those calls have been made.

Mr. WEDDOW, the solicitor to the company, read the clauses of the Act relating to the subject, and stated, that two months must elapse after such call was declared before proceedings could be instituted, but that after that period, the directors had full power to take proceedings.

Mr. STURGE said, it appeared by the statement read to the meeting, that although the last call had been made several months, upwards of one-fourth part of that call still remained unpaid. They all knew that the present depressed state of the money market in some measure accounted for this, but, at the same time, it was clear that the company must be in want of money; and although it would be desirable to avoid taking proceedings against the parties in arrears, if the exigencies of the company did not warrant such a course, still, as the directors would, in all probability, have shortly to make another call, they would find that it would not be responded to unless stringent resolutions were adopted by them with respect to the calls now due. Mr. STURGE concluded by moving an addition to the resolution, authorizing the directors to proceed against the parties.

Mr. GRACE said, the resolution he had moved had been put into his head merely as a matter of form. If it were the feeling of the meeting that the addition should be made, he would not have the slightest objection. He, however, did not think it necessary that the directors should have power given them by that meeting to take legal proceedings, as that power was already conferred under their Act of Parliament; he therefore thought it not only unnecessary, but that it might tend to embarrass them under circumstances in which they could not exercise their own discretion.

The CHAIRMAN said, that with reference to the last call, owing to the state of the money market, the directors had been placed in a very diffi-

cult and delicate position; but, as regarded the preceding calls they had given the proprietors notice that they would adopt legal proceedings if the arrears were not paid up, and, in some cases, they had already done so, by which means the amount due to the company had been reduced. With respect to the last call they had sent out a circular of a mild character, pressing for a discharge of the amount of the outstanding claims from those shareholders still in arrears; and stating that the exigencies of the company required that they should be forthwith discharged. He was satisfied that the board of directors would, if requested by the meeting, immediately institute legal proceedings, as it was clear they could not meet their obligations if the proprietors did not support them by paying up their calls. The report had informed the meeting that the sum of 50,000*l.* had already been raised on loan, and he had no doubt, were it not for the state of the money market, that that sum would have been greatly exceeded. In the mean time they must make calls, and it was equally evident that it was the duty of the proprietors to meet these calls, in order to enable them to push on the works with vigour, and to carry out the undertaking to a successful issue.

Mr. STURGE said, it was altogether with the view of strengthening the hands of the directors, and not for the purpose of interfering with any discretion which they might think fit to exercise, that he had moved the addition to the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that the directors must feel obliged, as it would have the effect of relieving them in a very unpleasant duty.

Mr. STURGE.—It was entirely with that view he had moved the resolution. Another call must soon be made, and the way in which it would be met would depend very much on the confidence of the shareholders that the former call had been paid up. He had not the smallest personal reference to individuals, for he did not know who were the defaulters; but it was quite clear, when the shareholders who had paid up their calls were about to be called upon for a fresh instalment, those who were desirous of advantage from delaying their payments ought to be made to discharge them.—The resolution was then put to the meeting, with the addition moved by Mr. Sturge, that legal proceedings be also taken by the directors, with regard to the arrears due on the last call.

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the resolution, observed, that he had already stated that proceedings had been taken on the preceding calls, and it was solely on account of the state of the money market that they had not been taken on the last call.

Mr. BOWLY said, that that very circumstance made it the greater hardship on those who had been compelled to pay up their calls.—The resolution, as amended, was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of G. WHEELER, Esq., seconded by J. F. LIDHAM, Esq., Messrs. Moore and Sturge were re-elected, and Mr. Joseph Gibbins, of Birmingham, and Mr. Robert Garnett, of Manchester, were unanimously elected directors of the company.

It was afterwards moved by C. E. COOTE, Esq., seconded by S. HAINES, Esq., that the sum of 600*l.* be paid to the directors for their services during the ensuing year.—This resolution was also carried unanimously.

A discussion here took place as to the propriety of allowing interest on the amount paid up on calls, in which Mr. Bowly, Mr. J. Sturge, and Mr. G. Ellins took part. The general impression seemed to be, that it would not conduce to the real benefit of the company, and that it was attended by very great legal difficulties.—The subject was dropped without any resolution being proposed.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the directors and the chairman, after which the proceedings, which appeared to give general satisfaction, and were marked by the utmost unanimity, were brought to a close.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.

A special meeting of the shareholders in this railway was held at the company's offices, Hunt's Bank, Manchester, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. JAMES WOOD, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having read the advertisement calling the meeting, said that the meeting was called in conformity with a recent Act of Parliament. He read a clause in the act, which, after reciting that the company was authorised to raise a capital among themselves of 1,300,000*l.*, and to borrow on mortgage 433,000*l.*, gave power to the company to raise a further sum not exceeding 650,000*l.* in new shares, to be allotted to the present shareholders.

Mr. E. WESTHEAD moved a resolution, to the effect that the sum of 650,000*l.* be raised in 13,000 shares of 50*l.* each, to be allotted to the parties who were proprietors of shares on the 1st July last, to be called for and paid at such periods, and in such manner, as the directors shall decide upon.—Mr. Cross seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said this money was wanted to complete the branches, and not for the original line. He would take the opportunity of stating, that, since the line was opened, the number of passengers was upwards of 2000 per day, and the receipts from the 5th of July to the 2d of August, twenty-four working days, averaged 117*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per day. They were going on increasing in a way that perhaps none of them could have anticipated. The average of the receipts for the last three working days was 146*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The preceding day, Tuesday, was the day on which the greatest amount had been received, they having taken 157*l.* on that day. This was merely for passengers and a few green groceries, and the amount augured well for their prospects when they opened for goods. He only mentioned this for the satisfaction of gentlemen present, who might wish to know how they were proceeding.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this railway was held on Thursday, the 8th inst., at Nottingham; when an elaborate and highly satisfactory report from the directors was laid before the meeting. Several memorials against permitting the working of the railway on Sundays were then presented; and a resolution was moved by E. WRIGHT, Esq., to the effect that the company should not run engines on Sunday, between Derby and Nottingham, except in so far as they might be compelled to do so by their contract with the Post-office. On this an amendment was moved by LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., to the effect that the question of Sunday travelling be left to the discretion of the directors, in the full confidence that they would not permit it to any greater extent than was absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the public. After some discussion, a show of hands was taken, when there appeared, for the amendment, 33; for the original motion, 15. Proxies were then called for; and, when the votes were all counted, it was found that there were—for the amendment, 1773; for the original motion, 933—majority for Mr. Heyworth's amendment, 840.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this company took place at the Clarence Rooms, Liverpool, on Monday, the 5th inst.

L. HEYWORTH, Esq., in the chair.

It appeared, by the secretary's report, that the works were everywhere proceeding favourably; and there only remained eleven miles of the line to be contracted for. It was stated, that, after the call due this month has been paid, it is not the intention of the directors to make another call during the present year. The number of registered proprietors is 28,000. Everything connected with the line was stated to be going on favourably. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and secretary, and the meeting separated.

SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the Town Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

WILLIAM VICKERS, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. HADGERS read the report, which was received with applause. From the statements therein, it appears that the income for the first eight months ending with June has been 94,204*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; the passengers alone contributing to this sum 82,441*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, the remainder arising from the transmission of goods, rents, &c. After deducting all expenses for working the railway, interest on borrowed capital, &c., there was a profit declared of 51,941*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* A dividend of 1*l.* per share was therefore recommended, which would leave 11,496*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in hand to meet any contingent expenses that possibly may arise in the next six months.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH BANK.

The directors of this bank have published their third report. The capital paid up is 450,000*l.* the reserve fund 49,477*l.* The profits for

the last year are stated to be 42,978*l.*, on which a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared last January, and again on July 30th, leaving a surplus of 42,421*l.*, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the whole paid up. The directors congratulate themselves on the prosperous state of the concern, and the retiring directors, Messrs. Rotherham and C. H. Jones, were unanimously re-elected, and Mr. James Phillips appointed in lieu of Mr. L. Heyworth, who retires.

MONMOUTH AND GLAMORGAN BANK.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of this company took place at the King's Head Inn, Monmouth, on Monday, 5th inst.

PHILIP JONES, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business by reading the report, which stated that the clear profits of the last six months had considerably increased. After providing for the dividend of 5 per cent. for the six months, ending 30th June, on the then paid-up capital of 179,650*l.* (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), the balance of profits has been appropriated as follows:—

To reserve surplus fund, which will thus be increased to 15,504 <i>l.</i>	£500 0 0
Paid Messrs. Jones and Hewitt for lease of bank house, Newport	1000 0 0
To fund for providing against bad and doubtful debts	1377 5 1

After the report had been read, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the report of the directors be approved and confirmed, and the thanks of the proprietors are hereby tendered to them, for their efficient services."

Mr. NICHOLAS inquired if the directors received any remuneration, and being answered in the negative, moved that the subject be taken into consideration, with a view to award a proper sum for the purpose.—The chairman at once declined to receive any remuneration for his services, and two other directors present expressed themselves to the same effect.

The CHAIRMAN then entered into a clear, candid, and straightforward statement, in the course of which he took a review of the company's proceedings from the commencement, detailed the amount of their receipts and expenditure, adverted to some of the bad debts, and explained under what circumstances they had been incurred. It appeared by the financial exposition, that the company have, in the short space of three years, accumulated out of their surplus profits, after paying half-yearly dividends of 10 per cent. on the capital, and making sundry large payments for buildings, purchase of banks, and other expenses, a reserve fund of 15,504*l.*

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated, highly delighted with the prospects of the company.

HUDDERSFIELD BANKING COMPANY.

At the recent annual meeting of proprietors, JOSEPH BROOK, Esq., in the chair, A dividend of 12½ per cent. was declared payable on the 14th inst., and the remainder of the profits, amounting to 7285*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, was added to the reserve surplus fund, which makes that fund now amount to 37,285*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

YORKSHIRE DISTRICT BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting was held at Leeds, on the 2d inst. NEWMAN CASH, Esq., in the chair.

It appeared, from a highly satisfactory report read on the occasion, that, from the increased prosperity of the bank, the directors had determined to raise the dividend for the last half-year from 7 to 8 per cent. The total profits of the past year, ending on the 30th June, amounted to 58,796*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, which, after paying the two half-yearly dividends, would leave the sum of 15,335*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* to be added to the surplus funds. The capital of the bank is nearly 600,000*l.*

CHELTEMHAM AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE BANK.

The fifth general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held at the office, Clarence-street, Cheltenham, on Wednesday, 7th inst. The report of the directors gave the most gratifying account of the success which had attended the banking operations of the company, for notwithstanding the recent pressure in the money market, they are enabled to recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent. should be declared on the paid-up capital, and also carry 2918*l.* 5*s.* to the surplus fund, making upwards of 6000*l.* added to that fund in one year. The cordial thanks of the meeting were given to the directors, and to Mr. Ridler, the manager, for their great attention to the interests of the company.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BANKING COMPANY.

A very numerous meeting of the proprietors of this flourishing establishment took place at the Lion Hotel, Nottingham, on Monday last. EDWARD UNWIN, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few prefatory observations, read a report of the state of the affairs of the company to the meeting, when a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital was declared to become payable on and after the 2d of September next, which left a balance of profit (after making a liberal allowance for bad debts) of 1885*l.* to be carried to the reserved fund, which augmented that fund to upwards of 10,000*l.* The report was received with great satisfaction, and the chairman was re-elected to the board of direction. After a vote of thanks had been unanimously given to the directors for their gratuitous services in watching over the interests of the company, the meeting separated, highly gratified.

STOURBRIDGE AND KIDDERMINSTER BANKING COMPANY.

The fifth annual general meeting of the proprietors was held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Queen's Hotel, Victoria Spa, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

JAMES FOSTER, Esq., in the chair.

When a highly gratifying report of the state and prospects of the institution was presented by the directors. The report (which was a highly satisfactory one) was received and adopted, and a dividend, payable on the 14th inst., of 13*s.* per share, declared, being at the rate of 10 per cent. on the augmented capital of the company, that is on 7*l.* 10*s.* per share; 5*l.* only having been paid, the 2*l.* 10*s.* having been added from the accumulated profits of the first three years of its existence over and above the payment of 6 and 8 per cent. as dividends in those three years.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND BANK.

The third annual general meeting of the shareholders was held at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Monday, 5th inst.

W. GAMMON, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual preliminary business, the CHAIRMAN read the report, which stated that the balance-sheet having been carefully audited, and all bad and doubtful debts deducted, exhibited a clear net profit on the year's business, of 6839*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, out of which they recommended that the dividend be increased from 6 to 8 per cent., which will leave the sum of 3180*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to be carried to the guarantee fund.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

The first half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, and exhibiting a statement of the affairs of the bank, pursuant to the deed of settlement. A numerous and respectable body of shareholders assembled on the occasion.

ROBERT TODD, Esq., in the chair.

It was shown that the affairs of the bank were in a sound and prosperous condition, and that its business operations were materially upon the increase. The report set forth that the net profits of the bank for the last half-year amounted to 11½ per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital, and the premiums received at the sale of shares during the same period amounted to 2 per cent. more, making together upwards of 13½ per cent., out of which 8 per cent. per annum was agreed to be divided, and the surplus carried to the reserved fund.

HUDDERSFIELD BANKING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday, the 7th inst. A dividend of 12½ per cent. was declared payable on the 14th inst., and the remainder of the profits, amounting to 7285*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, was added to the reserve surplus fund, which makes that fund now amount to 37,285*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

NORTH OF ENGLAND BANKING COMPANY.

The first half-yearly meeting of this company, for the year 1839, took place at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., when a net profit of 9775*l.* 2*s.*, or at the rate of about 15 per cent. per annum upon the capital, was shown to be the result of the business of the bank to the 30th of June last.

CARLISLE AND CUMBERLAND BANK.

The fifth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held at their banking-house, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. It appeared from the report and balance-sheet, which shows a steady increase of the business of the bank, and which was read to the meeting, that the paid-up capital of the company was 51,925*l.*, and that the profits for the half-year ending 30th June last amounted to 2607*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, being at the rate of rather more than 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. The dividend is declared at the end of the year.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING BANKING COMPANY.

At the half-yearly meeting of the directors of this company, a very satisfactory report was laid before them, from which it appeared, that after paying their usual dividend of 10 per cent., the unappropriated profits had accumulated to 25,974*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

BAHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Saturday, 10th inst. Colonel NALTHORPE in the chair.

After the preliminary business of the day was gone through, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting until Saturday, the 31st inst.; a full report of the proceedings of which will appear in our columns.

OCEAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special general meeting of this company was held at the Cotton Sales Room, on Monday last, in compliance with a requisition from a number of the proprietors, to take into consideration the propriety of dissolving the company. After some discussion a motion was made to that effect, and on taking the votes the majority was against the dissolution of the company.

SHEFFIELD OLD GAS COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of proprietors, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared upon the respective shares, for the past half-year, on which the sum of 22*l.* 10*s.* has been paid.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY.

Manchester and Birmingham Extension (Stone and Rugby) Railway—Time further enlarged for committee to report till Monday, August 19th.

Joint-Stock Banks—Return presented—of joint-stock banks existing in the three years to the 5th of January, 1839 [address 17th July]; ordered to lie on the table.

Bank of Ireland—Petition of the chairman of a meeting of merchants and others of Drogheda, and of gentry and agriculturists of the counties of Meath and Louth, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar against the Bank of Ireland Bill; ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Railways Committee—Power to report minutes of evidence.—Second report brought up, and read; ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Manchester and Birmingham Extension (Stone and Rugby) Railway—Petition of shareholders against; referred to the committee on the bill; counsel ordered.

MONDAY.

Bank of Ireland—Five petitions against; ordered to lie on the table.

Dublin and Belfast Railway—Petition from Dunleer, in favour; ordered to lie on the table.

London and Dublin Communication—Address, "praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to give directions that an engineer or engineers may be appointed to inquire and report upon the relative merits and the preference which ought to be given to the respective already surveyed and projected railways following, viz., from Holyhead via Bangor and Chester; Port-dylacan via Barmouth, Bala, and Shrewsbury; Orme's Head via Chester. And also, that Her Majesty will be pleased to give directions that proper persons may be appointed to inquire and report upon the best means of communication by sea between Dublin and London, as connected with the said intended railways."

Joint-Stock Banks—Return [presented August 9th] to be printed.

TUESDAY.

Joint-Stock Banks—Bill read third time, and passed.

Stannaries Courts (Cornwall)—Lords amendments agreed to (special entry).

WEDNESDAY.

Patents for Inventions—Bill read third time, and passed, with amendments.

Bank of Ireland—Two petitions against; ordered to lie on the table.

Steam Communication with India—Motion made, and question, "That there be laid before this House, copies of the correspondence which has taken place between the India House and the court of directors of the East India Company since January last, on the subject of Steam Communication with India;" put, and negatived.

London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Railways—Address, "praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to give directions that an engineer or engineers may be appointed to inquire and report upon the relative merits and the preference which ought to be given to the respective already surveyed and projected railways between London and the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, following, viz., via York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Berwick, via York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Hexham, via Lancaster, Whitehaven, and Carlisle, and via Lancaster, Penrith, and Carlisle; the said inquiry and report to include the relative merits of the two lines from London to York by Derby and Rotherham, and by Cambridge and Lincoln."

THURSDAY.

Bank of Ireland—Bill considered in committee.

THAMES TUNNEL.

Mr. BRUNEL, the engineer of this undertaking, appeared at the Mansion-house, on Thursday, for the purpose of making the customary affidavit as to the expenses incurred in the undertaking within certain periods.

The LORD MAYOR congratulated the engineer upon the near approach to the completion of his wonderful enterprise, and asked when he expected to reach the Middlesex shore.

Mr. BRUNEL said that he had high gratification in being able to state that every danger and difficulty had been conquered, and that his men were hard at work within five feet of low-water mark on the Middlesex side. He expected in one week to be quite clear, so that the undertaking might then be said to be perfected.

The LORD MAYOR congratulated Mr. Brunel upon the great performance, which required to its completion so many high mental qualities in the projection. He also congratulated the engineer upon the fact that the loss of human life in the progress of the works was, compared with that sustained in undertakings of insignificant extent, but trivial. His lordship expressed surprise at seeing Mr. Brunel, who as it were resided in the tunnel, appear to be in the enjoyment of good health.

Mr. BRUNEL said that the tunnel was of such spacious dimensions, and such care was taken to pump out the foul air, that no inconvenience was experienced in it. He expressed a hope that his lordship would pay a visit to the tunnel, after the men should have passed beyond low-water mark.

The LORD MAYOR said that he should feel great pride in visiting the worthy engineer in his spacious premises, and pledging him in a bumper below even the bottom of the Thames.

THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL BANK.—This establishment has now some 220,000*l.* cash totally employed; and if reports be correct, intends very soon again to resume business, but as a bank of discount only. The reason assigned for this intended step, is said to be that some insurmountable difficulties lie in the way, by which the directors are prevented from legally distributing the present funds among the shareholders. An Act of Parliament has been suggested as a remedy. This, however, may be worse than the disease.—*Liverpool Mail*.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BANK.—On Monday last, the first stone of the new Bank, in High-street, for carrying on the business of this company, was laid by James Beck, Esq., manager. The building will be three stories high, and after the Grecian style. Mr. Sinclair is the architect.—*Midland Counties Herald*.

TURN-OUT OF THE PORTENT COLLIER.—We understand that a portion of these men, who turned out thirteen weeks ago, and have been standing out ever since, have agreed to commence their work again this week.—*Manchester Guardian*.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—A splendid specimen of fossil crocodile was lately discovered on the cliff at Kettleness, about four miles north of the port of Whitby, by Mr. Thomas Barrick and Mr. William Crosby, two celebrated fossil searchers.

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT REDBUTH.

part's 20 c.—Whitwell 22.—Kilroe 20 2.—Buxton 22.—Cromwell 22.—Gordon 21 2.—
22 6.—Vindicta Type 21 2.—*Slugs offered*, 49.

PRICES OF SHARES.

JOINT STOCK BANKS

No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Price.	
25,000	Agrie. & Com. of Ire.	25	10	--
5,000	Australasia	40	40	8
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland	100	80 1/2	4
10,000	Birmingham Bank	50	10	2 1/2
500,000	British Linen Co.	100	100	9
20,000	British North Amer.	50	25	2 1/2
100,000	Commercial	5	5	5 1/2
20,000	Colonial	100	25	30 1/2
1,500	Devon and Cornwall	100	25	4 1/2
10,000	Equitable Loan Co.	5	9	10
10,000	Foreign Banking Co.	50	50	6 1/2
2,000,000	Glasgow Union	250	50	6 1/2
10,000	GloUCEstershire	50	10	20
6,000	Hampshire	50	5	10
10,000	Hibernian	100	25	21 1/2
5,000	Devon & Cor. Bz. Co.	50	20	26
30,000	London & Westmins.	100	20	23 1/2
5,000	Lancaster	100	20	23 1/2
25,000	Liverpool	100	10	23 1/2
50,000	London & Lancashire	20	12 1/2	8
50,000	Albion & Liver. Dis.	100	15	20
20,000	Manchester	100	25	27 1/2
25,000	Monn. & Glasg.	20	10	18 1/2

on street, in the city of London, where all communications and advertisements are requested to be forwarded, post paid.—Saturday, Aug. 17, 1890.